

Came Up Only With Gossip

# CIA Investigated Eartha Kitt

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency, asked by the Secret Service in 1968 about Eartha Kitt, produced a report concluding second-hand gossip about the entertainer but no evidence of any foreign intelligence connections, a copy of the report showed yesterday.

The report, supplied a week after Miss Kitt criticized the Vietnam war at a White House luncheon during the Johnson administration, shows that the CIA had been collecting raw intelligence data on her at least since 1956, eight years after she began appearing professionally in Europe and the United States.

The CIA report on Miss Kitt, which has been obtained by The New York Times, includes information about her from "confidential" sources in Paris and in New York City.

Under the 1947 National Security Act setting up the CIA, the agency was barred from any domestic police or internal security functions. The agency's counterintelligence division, however, has long been responsible for monitoring the activities of Americans overseas who were suspected of becoming involved with foreign intelligence operations.

Files on Dissidents  
It could not be learned whether the CIA report on Miss Kitt was related in any way to the files that the agency reportedly maintained on anti-war radicals and other dissidents in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The Times quoted informed sources, reporting (NYT, Dec. 23) that 10,000 files were maintained on dissidents until the practice was discovered in 1973 by James



Eartha Kitt

Schlesinger, then the CIA director. In addition, The Times reported that illegal break-ins, wiretaps and mail inspections were conducted by the agency inside the United States; beginning as long as 20 years ago. The CIA report contained information to suggest that Miss Kitt had any personal or other contact with foreign agents while entertaining overseas. She did dance briefly, according to the report, at the age of 30 with a dancing group whose leader was said to have "served as a sponsor or endorser of a number of Communist-front activities" in 1943. The report further showed that she left the dancing group shortly thereafter to begin singing in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. Eventually she returned to

the United States where she became a successful performer.

The three-page, single-spaced report, which included a CIA warning about the "sensitive nature of this information," then quoted a confidential source as saying in 1956 that "her escapades overseas and her loose morals were said to be the talk of Paris."

## Supported Dr. King

The report also noted that in 1960 Miss Kitt had signed an advertisement in support of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in his civil rights drive in the South. Other signs of the advertisement, the CIA report noted, included "a number of persons identified in the past with the Communist party."

A spokesman for the CIA, asked about the agency's 1100-word report on Miss Kitt, said, "I'm not going to discuss the matter with you."

Miss Kitt, reached by telephone yesterday at her home in Beverly Hills, Calif., said, "I don't understand this at all. I think it's disgusting."

The entertainer said The Times could publish as much of the CIA report as it saw fit, adding, "I've always lived a very clean life and I have nothing to be afraid of and I have nothing to hide."

The entertainer said that most of the statements about her childhood and career, as recorded in the document, were incorrect. "As long as they're going to investigate any of us," she said, "they should at least come out with the truth."

The inquiry into Miss Kitt originated after she shouted angrily at Mrs. Lyndon Johnson during a luncheon on Jan. 13, 1968, that the nation's youth were rebelling because they were being "snatched off to be shot in Vietnam." The remark sharply shocked Mrs. Johnson.

The Times obtained the report on Miss Kitt from Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist, who obtained it to November, 1972, and wrote a column without identifying Miss Kitt about CIA activities.

## Ford Sees Top Aides

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford summoned CIA director William Colby, Mr. Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the White House today for separate meetings about the charges against the CIA.

The session with Mr. Colby, who succeeded Mr. Schlesinger as CIA director, was not on the President's publicly announced schedule. He routinely meets with Mr. Kissinger, and aides had earlier announced that he was meeting with Mr. Schlesinger today.

The series of meetings raised the possibility that Mr. Ford would be making a statement on a 50-page report submitted by Mr. Colby after the allegations against the CIA were published.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said yesterday he expects a statement by Mr. Ford on the CIA by the middle of next week.



BACK FROM VACATION—Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at Washington Airport after their return from Puerto Rico holiday.

## Kissinger Calls Military Move Last Resort

# Force Not Barred in U.S. Oil Policy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview made public yesterday, said that he could not rule out completely the use of military force against oil producers but such action "would be considered only in the gravest emergency."

Speaking for the first time publicly about the possibility of military action in another oil crisis, Mr. Kissinger emphasized that such moves should be undertaken only as a last resort to save the Western world—and not as a way of lowering oil prices.

In the interview with Business Week magazine, he said: "We should have learned from Vietnam that it is easier to get into a war than to get out of it."

"I am not saying that there's no circumstance where we would not use force," he added.

"But it is one thing to use it in the case of a dispute over price; it's another where there is some actual strangulation of the industrialized world," he said.

Mr. Kissinger was asked, in the interview conducted shortly before Christmas, whether he would be worried about Soviet reaction to military moves against Middle East oil producers.

"I don't think this is a good thing to speculate about," he replied. "Any president who would resort to military action in the Middle East without worrying what the Soviets would do would have to be reckless. The question is to what extent we would let himself be deterred or it. But you cannot say you would not consider what the Soviets would do."

"I want to make clear, however, that the use of force would be considered only in the gravest emergency," Mr. Kissinger said.

## Calls It a Warning

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Asked to elaborate on the Business Week article, Mr. Kissinger

told reporters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., last night that he had warned against U.S. military action in the Middle East.

"For oil prices, it is too dangerous," he said, "I have said repeatedly it would not come to that point and that the oil problem would be dealt with by other methods. Nobody said that force would be used."

However, he reiterated the comment he made in the magazine interview, that he was not saying "there's no circumstance where we would not use force."

Asked today if President Ford agreed that the United States use

of force in an oil crisis was not ruled out, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said:

"The President has read the interview and the President understands the secretary's answer as a highly qualified answer to a hypothetical situation involving only the gravest kind of emergency for the industrial world."

Asked if this meant that Mr. Ford agreed or disagreed with Mr. Kissinger, the press aide said: "The President has nothing to add."

Mr. Kissinger said of his interview: "I reflect the views of the President."

# Ulster Catholic Pub Bombed; Protestant Provocation Seen

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The first bombing of Northern Ireland's cease-fire jolted a Catholic-owned pub today in what the British Army described as an apparent attempt by militant Protestants to goad the Irish Republican Army into breaking its truce.

No one was hurt and damage was slight in the explosion of a gas cylinder crammed with explosives outside the pub in Chalmers, 35 miles west of Belfast. It occurred slightly more than 12 hours after the IRA extended the cease-fire until Jan. 16.

Militant Protestants have expressed outrage at the IRA's recent peace moves, fearing that the two are secretly negotiating an agreement that will give the Catholic minority more power in Northern Ireland.

British Army sources said today's bombing apparently was intended to cause enough casualties or damage to provoke the IRA into a counterattack.

They said it definitely did not mark a breakdown of the 12-day-old truce. Five shooting incidents have been reported during the cease-fire but all have been regarded as minor. The truce is the longest period of quiet in Northern Ireland since the beginning of the Catholic-Protestant war.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's chief representative in Belfast, has opened a series of meetings with his security chiefs on how to react to the IRA's terms for a continuation of the truce beyond Jan. 16.

An IRA statement yesterday said there would have to be progress toward a permanent peace if there were to be a continuation of the truce on bombings in English cities and fighting in Northern Ireland.

The Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association said the cease-fire might end in violence on an unprecedented scale.

"We believe that the cease-fire is a ruse," a UDA spokesman said. "We think that the army intelligence people are right—the IRA are reorganizing and we think they will come back once the truce breaks down."

"And if the government insists on its current policy of retreat, then the violence will reach a new peak."

"We express our grave alarm (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

# Jobless Rate Put At 7.1% for U.S., A 13-Year Peak

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The nation's unemployment rate rose to 7.1 per cent of the labor force in December, the highest level in more than 12 years, the government reported today.

The increase in the jobless rate, from 6.9 per cent in November, was the highest monthly jump since October, 1961, when it also rose 0.6 per cent. There were 6.5 million unemployed in December, a rise of 560,000 from November.

Layoffs in the automobile industry, coupled with job losses in manufacturing and construction and in retail sales, accounted for the bulk of the latest rise in unemployment.

Layoffs have continued to spread since the figures were collected in the first week of December and another increase is certain in January.

At the White House, press secretary Ronald Nessen said the job report underscored the fact that "the economy is in great difficulty."

"The decline in productivity that is now going on means that the country must expect further increases in unemployment during the period immediately ahead," Mr. Nessen told newsmen.

He described President Ford as concerned by forecasts that

unemployment will reach 8 per cent within a couple of months and said the economic program now being shaped "is aimed at restoring the health and stability of the American economy."

The President, Mr. Nessen said, has "made some tentative choices" on the proposals he will present to Congress in his State of the Union message Jan. 20 but he refused to discuss reports that Mr. Ford would seek tax cuts totaling more than \$10 billion.

The Federal Reserve Board, responding to the continuing economic downturn, today allowed six of its district banks to lower their discount rates. (Details on Page 2.)

AFI-CIO president George Meany said the December unemployment figures showed "conclusively that economic public enemy No. 1 is recession." Mr. Meany, who has called a meeting of all union presidents later this month, urged Mr. Ford to take immediate emergency action. Otherwise, he said, "recession will turn into depression."

Earlier Recession  
The 7.1-per-cent unemployment rate last month was the highest since May, 1961. That rate has not been exceeded since 74 per cent of the work force was unemployed in August, 1959, during the most severe recession since the 1930s.

In its report, the Labor Department said that 560,000 more Americans were added to the jobless rolls last month, raising the total of unemployed to 6,550,000. The figure did not include the estimated 645,000 so-called "discouraged" workers who have given up trying to find jobs and dropped out of the labor force.

Not since 1940 have so many Americans been unemployed. Then, when the nation was still emerging from the Great Depression, unemployment stood at 8.1 million, with the jobless rate at 14.5 per cent.

Total employment in December dropped for the third straight month, declining 650,000 from November to about 85.2 million.

This left the economy with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

# Britain to Aid Truck Maker On Its Loans

## Fordens Is 3d Concern To Receive Support

By Jerry Roberts

LONDON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The government announced plans today to prop up another financially troubled company in the latest operation aimed at preventing forced unemployment.

Only three days after it rescued the Burmah Oil Co. from near collapse, the government said it would guarantee certain loans for Fordens, Ltd., a producer of trucks and other commercial vehicles.

[Trading in shares of Burmah Oil, Britain's second largest oil firm, was temporarily suspended in the United States today in orders from the Securities and Exchange Commission. Reuters reported. The SEC said the suspension would be for 10 days beginning at noon today and ending at midnight Jan. 12.]

The scale of the assistance, estimated to be in a range equal to no more than \$4 million to \$5 million (\$10 million to \$20 million), was far below the \$25 million in loan guarantees arranged through the Bank of England for Burmah Oil on New Year's Eve.

But the need for government aid to yet another British company provided further evidence of the crisis afflicting the nation's industry in general. Fordens was the third company this week to disclose severe financial difficulties.

Other Firms in Trouble  
Aston Martin, the luxury sports-car company, went out of business Monday after it was unable to obtain government aid on favorable terms. Burmah Oil's distress, due mainly to heavy losses in tanker operations, was revealed Tuesday.

Less than a month ago, the government announced plans for partial nationalization and substantial financial assistance for the British Leyland Motor Corp., the nation's largest automobile company and one of its largest industrial enterprises.

As in the case of British Leyland, the government's support of Fordens will involve state acquisition of an unspecified part of the company's equity. The funds used for help was said to have arisen from "liquidity problems."

William Forden, chairman of the company, said the cash squeeze had been caused by a capital spending program that could not be funded due to the collapse of the financial markets by inflation and by the sudden sharp recession throughout the motor-vehicle industry.

Fordens employs about 3,000 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

# Jackson Charges Mobil, Gulf Imperil Pentagon Oil Supply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Two oil companies have "implicitly threatened" to cut off oil for U.S. activities in Antarctica and Turkey unless the companies are exempted from a law requiring them to justify their prices, Sen. Henry Jackson said yesterday.

Sen. Jackson, D-Wash., called the moves "undefeatable and incredible" and described them as "nothing short of blackmail."

The two companies, Mobil Oil and Gulf Oil, denied that they were trying to halt their oil supplies to U.S. installations, although they conceded that they were unhappy with accounting procedures required by the government and were seeking waivers.

Mr. Sen. Jackson said a Senate subcommittee would hold hearings on the issue soon after Congress convenes Jan. 14.

Gulf Trading Co., a subsidiary of Gulf Oil, has threatened to cut off oil supplies to the Navy's "Operation Deep Freeze" in Antarctica, the senator said, adding that Mobil has threatened to cut off petroleum products in U.S. military installations in Turkey.

"Although the companies carefully couch their positions with such phrases as 'withdrawing our

bid' or 'unable to comply' or 'our offer will expire,' these phrases carry the ominous threat that the Department of Defense might not get its needed fuel," Sen. Jackson said in a statement.

At issue is the companies' legal requirement to furnish the government with cost and pricing data under the Truth in Negotiations Act and to follow cost-accounting standards set up by law for defense contractors, the senator said.

Back to the Wall  
"The Department of Defense, apparently with its back to the wall, has agreed to waive the Truth in Negotiations Act, which it may unilaterally do under the law, and has petitioned the Cost Accounting Standards Board on behalf of Gulf and Mobil to waive its requirements," Sen. Jackson said.

He asked Gulf and Mobil to supply oil for defense needs without delay. "Failure to do so will result in my asking the Congress to pursue legislative initiatives designed to insure that American corporations which operate under the protection of our flag are responsive to the national interest," Sen. Jackson said.

An emergency Cabinet meeting was held and the diplomatic corps, including U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin, and newsmen were given special briefings on the military situation.

An appeal to the International Red Cross called attention to the 20,000 civilians stranded in Phuoc Binh. The South Vietnamese government said there were more than 8,000 women and children among the civilians.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents today pressed their campaign to cut the roads around Phnom Penh and fired rockets into the city. One person was reported killed and seven injured when five rockets hit the National Museum.

The government military command said its forces on the east bank of the Mekong River cleared the rebels from the Arey Khset region. But north of Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge held nearly five miles of Highway 7 and heavy fighting was reported around Prek Pnouv, on Highway 5.

# Hanoi Reports Forces Take Airstrip of Embattled City

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Radio Hanoi today claimed that Communist-led forces captured Phuoc Binh's airstrip and inflicted heavy casualties on government defenders in the battle for the isolated provincial capital 75 miles north of Saigon.

South Vietnam had no official comment on the claim that the airstrip had fallen but government military sources acknowledged that Saigon's forces had suffered heavy losses and said that planes were dropping supplies to the besieged city.

President Nguyen Van Thieu issued an appeal to world opinion, calling the attacks a "large-scale offensive" and saying North Vietnam had committed its 7th Division to the battle.

The fall of Phuoc Binh would mean the loss of the first provincial capital in Communist forces since the signing of the Paris peace agreement two years ago.

Military officials said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong hit the city with assaults of infantry, tanks and artillery. They said a tank column led ground forces against government positions in the southern part of the city and street fighting was reported to night.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese forces had destroyed a dozen Soviet-built T-54 medium tanks in two days of fighting.

The military sources said more than 1,000 South Vietnamese soldiers had been killed, wounded or missing in Phuoc Binh Province since Dec. 14, when the



FLEEING THE FRONT—Cambodian women and children, knee deep in water, being evacuated from the combat area near Phnom Penh as heavy fighting raged on all sides.

## Key Figure in Financial Scandal

# Bomb Wounds Fatal to Indian Rail Minister

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Railroad Minister L. N. Mishra, the central figure in a national transport license scandal, died today after being injured in a bomb explosion yesterday.

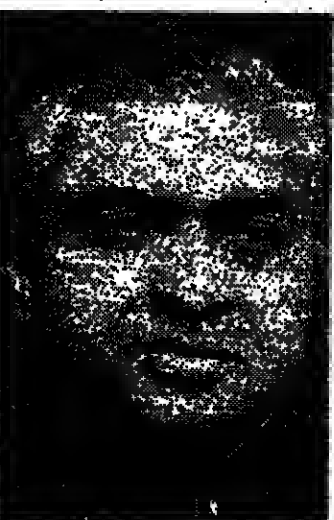
Mr. Mishra, 52, was injured at a railroad station in Shamastipur, in northeastern Bihar, his home state. The minister was at the station to dedicate a new rail link.

Violence is common in Indian politics but seldom is as drastic as assassination. In 28 years of independence, only two major political figures have been murdered: Mohandas Gandhi, the father of independent India, and Pratibha Singh Karon, a former chief minister of Punjab state.

20 Are Arrested  
Police in Bihar arrested 20 persons moments after the bomb went off as Mr. Mishra stepped down from the speakers' dais. The blast killed a railroad clerk and injured 27 persons attending the dedication ceremony, including Mr. Mishra's younger brother, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the Bihar state agriculture minister.

The elder Mishra's injuries were initially described as "skin deep," but doctors said that bomb fragments had punctured his abdomen and ruptured his liver.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi summoned an emergency meeting of the Cabinet soon after Mr.



L. N. Mishra

Mishra's death was announced this morning.

Mr. Mishra, who had been in charge of India's vast rail network since 1973, was a major fundraiser for Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party. He had been in Congress party activist since his youth, and was jailed by the British for his work during the independence struggle.

In the last few years, he was frequently linked with widespread corruption in Bihar, one of India's most backward states. Last month, he was accused of being the major figure in a scandal involving the issuing of import licenses to previously blacklisted companies in the former French colony of Pondicherry in south India.

Forgery Charged  
A group of opposition politicians charged in Parliament that Mr. Mishra, when he was minister of state for foreign trade, arranged a petition for issuing the licenses by having the signatures of 21 members of Parliament forged. Mr. Mishra denied the charge.

M. S. Gandhi ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to look into the case and it filed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## Despite Brezhnev Cancellation

## Arab Diplomats Are Dubious On New Hope of Sinai Pullout

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Informed Arab diplomats said yesterday that the deadlock between the Arabs and the Israelis on further withdrawal in the Sinai remained unbroken despite new hope instilled by the cancellation of Leonid Brezhnev's trip to the Middle East.

The Arab diplomats confirmed earlier reports that Mr. Brezhnev, 68, invoked ill health as the reason for the cancellation. But they added that his indisposition apparently was seized upon as a convenient means of gaining time and keeping from engaging Soviet prestige in the area when this might prove to be risky.

President Anwar Sadat, in a speech to Egyptian scientists last night, said he understood the Soviet leader's reasons for not coming to the Middle East now. Mr. Sadat added that once these reasons were removed, "a new page would open in Soviet-Egyptian relations."

The statement increased the impression that both the Soviet Union and Egypt had found a

satisfying face-saving formula in ascribing the cancellation of Mr. Brezhnev's trip to ill health.

As for the United States, Mr. Sadat said, there has been a slowdown in mediation efforts because of the change of administration and because President Ford needs a little more time. "But the United States has not gone back on its commitment," Mr. Sadat said.

Hermann Eilts, the U.S. ambassador, met with Mr. Sadat on New Year's Eve, shortly before Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy returned from Moscow.

The following day, Cairo newspapers ran on their front pages a big picture of Mr. Sadat, with Mr. Eilts and a smaller picture of Mr. Fahmy.

## Official Decision

Since newspaper decisions like this are often made by high government officials rather than editors, the display was interpreted as a sign that Egypt once more wanted to stress the U.S. mediation.

The Egyptians clearly wanted Mr. Brezhnev to come to Cairo. They had high hopes for a resumption of Soviet arms deliveries and technical assistance and for a rescheduling of the Egyptian debt to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, it is felt that Mr. Sadat had gained a little more time to give U.S. mediation a chance.

## Doubts in Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Reports from Cairo that Mr. Brezhnev postponed his trip for reasons of ill health have met with widespread skepticism in foreign diplomatic circles here.

While details of the postponement of the trip remain sketchy, foreign diplomats generally continue to believe that it was put off because of unresolved differences between Moscow and Cairo.

An outpouring of assertions of Soviet-Arab friendship in the official Soviet press seems only to have deepened suspicions that the summit trip was announced with a flourish to cover up.

"It's plausible but I just can't see it as the real answer," a West European diplomat remarked of the report of ill health. He echoed the feeling of a number of his colleagues.

## Three-Day Visit

It's obviously a face-saving device, remarked another rank-and-file Western diplomat. "You don't call the foreign minister and minister of war all the way to Moscow just to say you're not going." He was referring to the three-day visit last weekend of Foreign Minister Fahmy and Minister of War Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gansay, during which the indefinite postponement was announced.

Mr. Brezhnev's health has been a sensitive subject for the Kremlin and the fact that the Russians have chosen not to deny the report of illness circulating in Moscow diplomatic circles suggests that they regard it as the lesser of two evils.

The matter of Mr. Brezhnev's health has been a source of speculation here, particularly after he canceled scheduled meetings in November with Prime Minister Shriyamo Bandaranatke of Sri Lanka and Sen. Walker Mondale, D-Min. because Mr. Brezhnev said he had the flu.

Reports from Paris that Mr. Brezhnev looked haggard and ill during his visit there last month have been described by diplomats here as exaggerated. They note that the leader subsequently participated in the closed plenum of the Communist party's Central Committee and appeared at the opening session of the Supreme Soviet.

## Engineer Blamed In N.Y. Rail Crash

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—Penn Central railroad officials said today that the collision of two commuter trains in which 226 persons were injured yesterday was caused when a veteran engineer, who is due to retire this month, failed to heed a warning signal.

The collision derailed four cars and sent scores of the 1,500 passengers on the two trains flying. Most of the injured suffered facial cuts and nose fractures. Four were hospitalized.

Railroad officials said the engineer, at the controls of the second train, apparently failed to heed a red "stop and proceed with caution" signal. His train plowed into the rear of the other train near the Bronx Botanical Garden. The engineer, 65, who has 33 years of service, was treated for shock.

## Bangladesh Politician Jailed for Corruption

DACCA, Jan. 3 (AP).—The general secretary of the government Labor League, Abdul Mannan, has been arrested on charges of misappropriation of funds and mismanagement of the police announced today.

Mr. Mannan, a member of the government party, is the first leader to be arrested since Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman announced Saturday that he was declaring a state of emergency because of corruption, lawlessness and economic chaos.

## Raiders Said To Kill, Hurt Many Israelis

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (UPI).

—Palestinian guerrillas today destroyed an Israeli observation post and ambushed two military vehicles in a raid they launched in northern Israel in revenge for Israeli attacks on south Lebanon, a guerrilla spokesman said.

He said that a large number of Israeli soldiers were killed or wounded before the guerrillas returned safely to their bases. In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said that one Israeli soldier was killed and seven were wounded in the frontier fighting, the Associated Press reported. Israel made no mention of casualties on the Arab side.

Israel said that the soldier was killed and four were hurt by bazooka shells and anti-aircraft fire from inside Lebanon. It said three other Israeli soldiers were wounded when the car they were driving was blown up by a mine, the AP reported.

## Arab Account

The raid began early today when the guerrillas fired rockets and machine guns at an Israeli observation post on Mount Dov, killing or wounding the soldiers manning it, the guerrilla spokesman here in Beirut said.

An Israeli military vehicle carrying reinforcements was hit by rockets and machine-gunned by other guerrillas when it approached the area, the spokesman said. The vehicle was destroyed and all its occupants were killed or wounded, he added.

Another vehicle hit a mine and was destroyed, the guerrilla representative said. The raid was launched, he said, "in retaliation for the repeated Zionist aggressions against civilians in south Lebanon."

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, said that two Israeli warplanes attempted to raid the refugee camp of Ein el-Helweh near the south Lebanon city of Sidon today but were chased away by guerrilla anti-aircraft fire.

## Artillery Duel

Israeli and Lebanese gunners traded artillery fire across south Lebanon in the fourth day of fierce clashes that left heavy casualties on the Israeli side, Arab witnesses said.

Lebanese protesters said the four days of shelling to the UN Security Council and diplomatic sources said that President Suleiman Franjeh had begun an urgent series of contacts with neighboring Arab states seeking weapons to help beat back the Israeli attacks.

A Palestinian guerrilla force fought an hour-long battle with an Israeli commando group outside a border village, Tal al-Zatar, causing several casualties, witnesses said.

## 2 Embassies Bombed

DAMASCUS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Two bombs exploded tonight in the Egyptian and Jordanian Embassies, causing heavy material damage and wounding at least four persons slightly, police sources said.

The two embassies were vacant, since Friday is the Muslim Sabbath. But four inhabitants of buildings in the neighborhood were injured by glass splinters, sources said.

## El Al Slowdown Enters 2d Week

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The management of El Al Israel's government-owned airline, is sending more than half of its home-based employees on vacation as a slowdown of its maintenance mechanics entered its second week.

The company grounded all 13 of its Boeing jets, including two jumbos, at Ben Gurion International Airport near here last Saturday.

Airline spokesmen said the company is losing up to 2 million Israeli pounds (\$328,000) a day. Passengers are being transferred to other carriers.

El Al said more than 2,000 employees would be sent on annual vacations next week.



MOSCOW VISITOR—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares (center, dark hair) at wreath-laying ceremony at Lenin's Mausoleum. After laying another wreath at Unknown Soldier's Tomb, he talked with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

## Workaday Jerusalem Defies 'Siege' Image

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Less than an hour after a terrorist's bomb exploded last month in Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem's busiest thoroughfare, the shops were open again and the sidewalks crowded. The police closed off a small area to permit workmen to replace several broken store windows but, otherwise, the street quickly returned to normal.

A few days later when a grenade maimed a young American tourist as she sat in a bus on the eastern side of town, few Jerusalemites were even aware that the incident had occurred. The police quickly rounded up suspects in the immediate area; the sidewalk continued as usual elsewhere in the capital.

Both incidents serve to illustrate a condition of life in Israel that is much misunderstood abroad. Life in a state of siege, as life here is often described, is far more quiet and routine than outsiders suspect.

The day-to-day routine here—the ordinary bustle of traffic and shoppers, children playing in the parks, couples strolling after dark in the walled Old City—all this is what startles visitors most, particularly those from the United States. They arrive expecting a visible, tangible tension, a near-constant state of warfare. Some seem almost disappointed.

"This place is dullsville," a bearded young American observed recently, with a faint note of complaint in his voice.

## Projected Image

The preconception of tension and violence in Israel is probably mainly the result of the image projected by press and television in the United States. Nearly every day they carry accounts of a terrorist incident in Jerusalem or Tel Aviv, a battle between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian infiltrators on the Lebanese border or, nearly as often, an Israeli air strike or reprisal raid into Lebanon.

To be sure, all these happen regularly. Just two nights ago, bazooka shells were fired from Lebanon across the border, according to an army communiqué, and yesterday morning Israeli Army units retaliated with a raid against a southern Lebanese town.

But the published and broadcast accounts tell only of the incidents, not of the peaceful routine prevailing everywhere else in the country at the time. Because it is not news, these accounts fail to include the reality that, while the shooting and reprisal were under way on the northern border yesterday morning, 3.4 million Israelis got up, went to work or school and spent most of their day worrying about how to make ends meet.

"It is the economic crisis that has Israelis worried these days," Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem said recently. "Of course, terrorist incidents occur. But life goes on anyway and in many ways is safer here than in New York."

It is not that Israelis ignore or dismiss the terrorism that strikes their cities and border towns but rather that they have come to accept and live with it. It is a part of their life.

## Military Presence

At the same time, there are certain unique aspects of life in a "state of siege." The presence everywhere of men and women in uniform, the casual way a soldier carries his submachine gun into a bus or restaurant, the armed guards posted at every school, the body searches of persons entering a concert hall, movie house or museum.

All this, too, has become routine. Women in Israel are accustomed to seeing soldiers everywhere.

Mr. Vorster's visit will be the most significant by a British minister since Prime Minister Harold Macmillan came here in 1960.

The British minister is at present in Botswana, on the second stage of a six-nation African tour. He is expected to come from Gaborone to Port Elizabeth by way of Pretoria tomorrow morning and leave South Africa late the same day.

Mr. Vorster has played a major role behind the scenes in getting talks under way on a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute. A joint British-Zimbabwe communiqué issued in Lusaka earlier today said Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Vorster would discuss the Rhodesia issue.

## Callaghan to See Vorster, Discuss Rhodesian Issue

PRETORIA, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and South African Premier John Vorster will meet tomorrow in Port Elizabeth, the British Embassy announced here today.

A brief statement said South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller would also attend the meeting at a Port Elizabeth hotel.

Mr. Vorster is at present on vacation at his seaside home at Oubosstrand, near Port Elizabeth, on the east coast of South Africa.

Mr. Callaghan's visit will be the most significant by a British minister since Prime Minister Harold Macmillan came here in 1960.

The British minister is at present in Botswana, on the second stage of a six-nation African tour. He is expected to come from Gaborone to Port Elizabeth by way of Pretoria tomorrow morning and leave South Africa late the same day.

Mr. Vorster has played a major role behind the scenes in getting talks under way on a settlement of the Rhodesian constitutional dispute. A joint British-Zimbabwe communiqué issued in Lusaka earlier today said Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Vorster would discuss the Rhodesia issue.

customed to opening their purses or shopping bags for inspection when they enter department stores or lecture halls. They do it without thinking, rarely watching as a complete stranger, albeit a stranger in uniform, rifles through personal papers, wallets, cosmetics.

There is also a certain subconscious alertness to security threats. It rarely shows, since Israelis make it a point of pride to be phlegmatic and unemotional in the face of danger. But it is there, nonetheless, even in the more remote towns and villages.

It surfaced, for example, a few months ago in Mitzpe Ramon, a sleepy development town in the Negev, miles from any border. When this reporter and a

photographer arrived and began chatting with people on the sidewalk, some became concerned. We casually asked some children when school would resume and that rang an alarm bell in the head of a man, an army reservist. Most of the recent terrorist incidents in the north have been aimed at schoolchildren.

The man rushed to his home, grabbed his submachine gun and a few extra clips and came to find us in the street. He stopped us at our car and asked—politely but firmly—who we were, what our business was. After seeing our press cards, he relaxed; we welcomed us to the town and even offered coffee. But he offered no excuses or apologies and none were needed.

responsible for this dastardly crime. I trust the crime will induce rethinking in the country and redirect political life along safer lines."

In a speech in New Delhi a few hours after Mr. Mishra's death became known, Mr. Narayan said, "I've always condemned political killings because I've never believed that a revolution could be brought about through murder."

He stressed that his movement was based on the Gandhian principle of nonviolence.

There was just as much reason to believe that the bomb was set off by disgruntled railroad workers as by political hangers-on. The Calcutta-based Hindustan Standard reported this morning that railroadmen who were charged with violence and sabotage during May's nationwide rail strike would not be reinstated in their jobs. About 4,000 workers have not been rehired.

The rioting did not succeed in this goal but it gave immediate rise to an anti-corruption drive in the state led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

Although Mr. Narayan has never publicly named Mr. Mishra, he is known to consider him the epitome of corruption in Bihar. Mr. Mishra's death raised speculation that Mr. Narayan and his reform movement would be inspired.

"Forces of Disruption" Mrs. Gandhi hinted at this today when she said, "The forces of disruption which have come to the fore lately have spread hatred and indirectly encouraged violence." She has earlier referred to Mr. Narayan's followers as "forces of disruption."

"It is this atmosphere," Mrs. Gandhi continued, "which is responsible for this dastardly crime."

The \$3 billion would come from the rich oil-producing countries, which would earn 8-per-cent interest on the money. The funds would be loaned to the poorer countries at 3-per-cent interest, with the difference—an interest-rate subsidy—made up mainly by the industrial countries and partly by the oil-producing countries.

The cost of an interest-rate subsidy to the United States and other industrial countries would be far less than providing the aid directly. The total interest subsidy under the plan would be about \$900 million a year.

A report prepared by several experts for the Trilateral Commission emphasizes that, from the point of view of the industrial countries, this is a time of stagnant growth and rising unemployment. It is obviously advantageous to move funds from OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) countries which cannot spend them on trilateral country exports to developing countries who will.

The Trilateral Commission is made up of business, banking and

academic leaders from the industrial countries. The report was prepared mainly by Richard Gardner, a former high official in the State Department and now a professor of law at Columbia University.

The report estimates that a contribution of \$170 million by the United States for interest subsidies would add about \$1 billion to exports, based on the share so far of the United States in procurement resulting from World Bank loans to the less developed countries.

The report suggests that the new aid plan be set up as a separate "lending window" of the World Bank, governed equally by the industrial countries, the oil-producing countries and the less developed countries.

The \$3-billion figure is the amount estimated by various experts, including those of the World Bank, as needed to enable some economic growth to continue in the approximately 30 countries with low incomes that have been hit hardest by the increases in oil, food and fertilizer prices. The countries contain about 1 billion persons—India is the most populous—and are mainly in south Asia and Africa.

The \$3 billion would be in addition to about \$3 billion a year that the OPEC countries will probably disburse through their own aid programs and also in addition to the present foreign aid programs of the industrial countries.

The report said: "It will be increasingly tempting to 'write off' some of the low-income developing countries in the Indian subcontinent and Africa if the economic and political crises deepen in the trilateral world. But it is doubtful if the people of the trilateral countries would find such a policy to be either morally acceptable or politically realistic if the moment ever came to carry it out. In terms of the long-term interest of the trilateral world, it would prove ultimately self-destructive."

Given the present problems in the industrial countries, the report said, "It is highly unlikely that the additional \$3 billion a year can be raised between trilateral and OPEC countries by any of the traditional aid-giving methods."

Washington, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford signed the trade-reform bill today but expressed reservations "about the wisdom of legislative language that can only be seen as objectionable and discriminatory by other sovereign states."

Mr. Ford voiced the reservations as he spoke of sections of the bill relating to "our commercial and overall relations with Communist countries."

He was not specific but the legislation links a lowering of U.S. tariffs on Soviet products to an easing of Soviet emigration restrictions on minorities such as Jews. The measure rewrites the nation's basic trade law for the first time in 12 years.

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## Expected to Be Ready in 3 Years

## Experts Are Developing Corn Resistant to Two Insect Pests

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).

Plant breeders at Cornell University, collaborating with researchers in Mexico, have discovered varieties of corn that are resistant to two of the world's major corn pests—the European corn borer and the sugarcane borer.

The new resistant strains are expected to be ready for breeding with local corn varieties in the United States and in developing countries within the next three years.

Widespread use of the new pest-resistant varieties could significantly increase the world's supply of corn for human food and animal feed by reducing the amount of corn lost to the two pests. Corn is the world's third most important food grain, after wheat and rice, and the leading feed grain.

Scientists throughout the world are searching for pest-resistant strains of major food crops, both to improve yield control and to reduce dependence on costly, scarce and polluting pesticides. But the battle is a continuous one because insects evolve and often overcome a plant's resistance.

The European corn borer is widespread in the world's temperate zone and is one of the most serious corn pests in the United States, where it annually destroys more than 5 per cent of the crop. It is hard to control with pesticides and has spread in recent years from the corn belt to the Northeast. The sugarcane borer is a common pest in tropical areas.

By combining resistance to two or more such pests, the Cornell scientists hope to establish hardy lines of corn that can be bred into local varieties.

"We are trying to develop a storehouse of resistant genes, so that as a pest or disease increases or decreases in different areas, we can release material with the needed resistance," explained Dr. Vernon Gracen, a plant breeder at the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University at Ithaca, N.Y.

Dr. Gracen, who is directing the research in collaboration with scientists at the International Center for Maize and Wheat Improvement in Mexico, said that in searching for resistant varieties, he and a former Cornell graduate student, Sue Sullivan, tested most of the 12,000 corn strains in the World Maize Collection housed at the Mexican center.

Exotic Seeds They discovered the doubly resistant strains from among exotic types that had originated on islands near Antigua in the Caribbean. To test for resistance to the European corn borer, the Cornell scientists grew the exotic seeds in New York State during the summer, deliberately infesting the plants with the insect and then selecting seeds from those plants that appeared resistant.

The selected seeds were then

## Ulster Catholic Pub Bombed; Protestant Provocation Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

at the disgraceful and nonjustifiable activities of certain church leaders and at the outrageous manner in which the government in London has sought to subvert the authority of the political representatives of the Ulster people."

## How to Make Bombs

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Scotland Yard today studied a U.S. Army field manual, reported

to contain detailed descriptions of how to make bombs and body traps, which is openly on sale in Britain.

"We've got a copy of the book," a Scotland Yard spokesman said. "We're examining it now to see what it contains. We will not be making further comment until then."

The newspaper said it was clear Scotland Yard was "appalled by the amount of precise information" contained in the book, published by the U.S. Department of the Army.

"How-to" instructions and diagrams for making letter bombs, pipe bombs, nail bombs and wristwatch timing devices all used by the IRA—are contained in the manuals, the newspaper said.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Gene Rosenfeld said the manuals apparently arrived in Britain several years ago through usual commercial channels.

The books were not classified when originally published and were thus available to the general public, as is all unclassified material printed under U.S. government auspices, he said.

"Once it was realized they could be used for dangerous purposes, they were withdrawn from public sale," Mr. Rosenfeld said. "It might be interesting to point out that these were printed as training manuals for defusing weapons, so that they could be rendered harmless," he said.

Among men, the rate rose from 4.8 to 5.1 per cent; for women, from 6.6 to 7.2 per cent; for household heads, from 3.9 to 4.5 per cent, the highest since 1963. Teen-age unemployment climbed to 16.3 per cent.

Among blacks, it rose from 11.7 to 12.8 per cent, still double that of the rate for whites, which jumped from 5.2 to 6.4 per cent last month.

In addition to the total increase in joblessness, the number of persons working part time for economic reasons—those unable to find full-time jobs—also increased, the government said.

The nation's unemployment rate averaged 5.6 per cent in 1974, compared with 4.9 per cent in 1973. After receding to a 3 1/2-year low of 4.8 per cent in October, 1973, the rate increased by 2.5 per cent during the last 14 months.

Most of the increase occurred within the last four months, when the rate rose from 5.4 per cent in August to its December level of 7.1 per cent.

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## News Analysis

Fairness of Cover-Up Trial:  
Many Queries, Few Answers

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The Watergate cover-up trial is over and the question of whether the trial was fair can be answered on several levels, in several ways. And some of those ways may be contradictory.

Four men who were once among the highest officials in government were convicted of conspiracy

to obstruct justice—and a co-defendant acquitted—after 46 days of testimony in which the government called 30 witnesses and used 30 White House tape recordings. The government built a monumental case against former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Nixon chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, and former domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, and a less extensive but still seemingly substantial case against former Assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian and former Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson, the defendant who was acquitted. Did the verdict reflect the evidence?

Did it matter that the presiding judge at the trial, District Judge John Sirica, was one of the persons responsible for breaking open the cover-up case in the first place? Did it matter that former President Richard Nixon did not testify at the trial?

These questions, and dozens more, are part of the overall question of whether the Watergate trial was fair.

## Legal Answer

The law provides one answer—or will, when the appeals are over—and it is not necessarily always the same as the answer based on emotion, or common sense, or historical comparisons.

There was much that occurred in Judge Sirica's courtroom during the last 14 weeks that might appear on the face of it, as unfair to many persons—for instance, according to public opinion polls, it seemed unfair to prosecute the former aides of Mr. Nixon when Mr. Nixon himself was not prosecuted because of the pardon granted him in August by President Ford.

But there was also much that appeared fair—the jurors were sequestered, for instance, so that they could not read or hear news accounts of the trial, accounts that might color their opinion.

And, legally, the fact that mistakes were made at a trial, even if they were mistakes by the judge on legal issues, does not mean that a trial was not fair.

On appeal, the question is, instead, whether there was "reversible" error. And under a legal trend that started in the early part of this century and took on new dimensions in the last decade as the composition and tenor of the Supreme Court became less liberal, a great many errors can be made at a trial without the trial verdict being overturned.

The defense attorneys in the cover-up case spent much of their time at the trial trying to "build a record," as they call it, of error by Judge Sirica. Time after time, they would object to one of his rulings, for instance, knowing their objections would be denied but wanting the issue on the record in the event of appeal.

Now, lawyers for the four defendants who were convicted are preparing appeals. None would comment on the appeals, but the trial record gives a clear indication of the major arguments they may raise.

They probably will argue that Judge Sirica should not have presided over the trial and that he was biased in favor of the prosecution, because of his role in the trial in 1973 of the Watergate burglars.

Press Coverage

They probably will contend that the heavy press coverage of the case made it impossible to select an impartial jury, that Judge Sirica allowed too much "hearsay" testimony, that the White House tapes were not properly authenticated before they were introduced and that the defense should have been tried separately due to their "antagonistic" defenses.

To a number of legal observers, the various defense points include at least a few that pose substantial legal questions—the pretrial publicity issue, in particular. Yet many lawyers, including some involved in the case, consider the prospects on appeal somewhat dim.

The pessimism stems in part from a decision this fall by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, upholding Judge Sirica's conduct of the first Watergate trial—that of the burglars.

The Court of Appeals agreed in its decision that Judge Sirica had made various errors, but called them harmless. In the course of the decision, the appeals court praised his efforts to get to the truth.

The appeals in the cover-up case may take several years to decide. However, it is considered likely that the Court of Appeals, at least, will follow substantially the same legal test in the cover-up case as it did in the original Watergate case.

Subpoenas Asked

The lawyers asked Judge Sirica for permission to issue the subpoenas, or for the court itself to issue them for a hearing in open court.

The judge had imposed stringent regulations on the jury after his final instructions last Monday, ordering marshals to cut them off from all newspapers, radio and television. In the 2 1/2 months the jury was sequestered, newspaper reading and television watching were permitted, but only after all references to Watergate were screened out.

Reached in New York, where she was visiting a son, Mrs. Gould said she was "just furious" about the newspaper article.

"I just think I never said anything like that. I didn't indicate anything like that, and it wasn't true," she said.

Asked if there was any television viewing or newspaper reading on days when the jury was deliberating, Mrs. Gould replied, "No, of course, there wasn't."

In the testimony phase, she said, "Every time we watched television the U.S. marshal was right there and snapped it off" when news accounts of Watergate came on.

The motion asked for a new trial and said that in order to check the accuracy of the story it would be necessary to subpoena at least Mrs. Gould and the Star-News reporter, Walter Taylor.

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ARRESTED—Police lead man from Washington office of Sen. Charles Mathias after he was arrested for holding one of senator's aides at knifepoint.

U.S. Senator's Aide Escapes  
A Knife-Wielding Visitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—A press aide to Sen. Charles Mathias Jr., R-Md., escaped unhurt yesterday after a man held him hostage at knifepoint for half an hour in the senator's office.

James Young, 35, got away when his assailant left him unguarded to check the lock on the office door, police said. The assailant had gone to the office with papers detailing a dispute with the U.S. Postal Service and the Civil Service Commission.

The assailant was identified by police as a former postal worker, William Johnson, 25, of Seat Pleasant, Md., a Washington suburb. Capitol police booked him for investigation of assault with a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Young said that the man came into the office in the morning and, "As soon as I sat down at my desk, he came around behind me, grabbed me with his left arm, and held a knife to my throat with his right arm." The knife, he said, had a six-inch blade.

"He said he'd been through two years of trying to battle the bureaucracy and that the only thing he could think of to get action with his problem was by violence," the senator's aide said.

After Mr. Young escaped, the suspect, heading police orders, left the room with his hands up and surrendered, shouting, "I want justice. I want my constitutional rights."

Capitol police said that they had not charged the office for fear of endangering the hostage's life.

Parkinson Talks of the Trial  
And 'the Great Black Plague'

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—After hearing "guilty, guilty, guilty" so many times, I began to have the feeling I was going to be hit by a landslide, Kenneth Parkinson, the only defendant in the Watergate cover-up trial to be acquitted, said yesterday.

Mr. Parkinson, a former lawyer for the Nixon re-election committee, spoke of his apprehension about the verdict and comment on other aspects of the trial in an interview at his Washington law office, where he arrived at 9 a.m. It was the first day he had spent at the office on matters unrelated to the Watergate case since the trial started three months ago.

Behind his desk was a reminder of the many days spent on his defense—an easel containing numerous charts with such notations as "McCord letter," "Senate committee hearings," and arrows pointing to critical dates, such as June 21, 1972—four days after the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Parkinson, 47, considered a peripheral figure in the cover-up case from the start, said the trial had been caught up in the Watergate scandal, which he called "the great black plague," had been "very emotional experiences."

Not Guilty

On Wednesday, after the jury returned to the courtroom with its verdict, Mr. Parkinson stood and listened to the court clerk proclaim 15 separate guilty verdicts: former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, five counts; former Nixon chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, five counts; former Nixon domestic adviser John Ehrlichman, four counts; and former Assistant U.S. Attorney General Robert Mardian, one count. Finally, the clerk read "not guilty" to both counts

against Mr. Parkinson and the defendant broke into a broad smile.

Mitchell, who along with Haldeman and Ehrlichman had remained impassive during the readings of the verdicts, turned and whispered, "congratulations," to Mr. Parkinson, Mardian, who had stumbled noticeably upon hearing his guilty verdict, said nothing.

In the interview, Mr. Parkinson said he thought that Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were "braced" for the verdicts, but that Mardian was "crushed" because he thought he had a chance of being acquitted.

Defense lawyers in the case, according to Mr. Parkinson, regarded the trial jury as "the most serious and attentive jury" they had ever encountered.

"A Lot of Experience"

"Considering the number of lawyers and their ages," Mr. Parkinson said, "that is a lot of experience talking."

"Some slips of the tongue and other things that happened caused some hilarious moments during the trial," Mr. Parkinson said. "But the jurors seldom even smiled. They were extremely serious-minded."

Of James Neal, the Nashville, Tenn., lawyer who prosecuted the case, Mr. Parkinson said, "Neal is one of the best trial lawyers in the country. He's damn good, a real spellbinder."

Mr. Parkinson said his own acquittal "shows the system works." Would he have thought otherwise had he been found guilty, he was asked.

"Whole Process"

"Well, you and I wouldn't even be talking, that's for sure," he said. "But I do think the system means going through the whole process of appeals and everything."

Mr. Parkinson said he thought that, in their pleadings, attorneys for Haldeman and Ehrlichman had made "a very strong case for the need of testimony at the trial by former President Richard Nixon."

Physicians declared Mr. Nixon physically unable to testify and Judge John Sirica declined reference motions to delay the trial in acquittal for the other defendants.

"I don't know," he said. "It might depend on what he would testify to. Nobody knows. That's so far-out, I don't know how to handle it."

Network in U.S.  
Considers Job  
For Ehrlichman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Ehrlichman, one of the convicted Watergate cover-up conspirators, has been negotiating for a job as a news commentator with the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Ehrlichman said in Seattle that discussions with the network were under way but "we haven't firming anything up yet."

Here in Washington, MBS officials confirm that negotiations began several months ago and indicated that his conviction would not preclude his employment.

Network president Edward Little issued a statement that said: "Speaking personally, the Watergate cover-up conviction does not affect my opinion of Ehrlichman's ability, mind, creativity or what he can do for the United States and the Mutual Broadcasting System."

He said that Ehrlichman was being considered for a program as commentator on national domestic and economic affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Ricky Pesa, 4, of Brockton, Mass., died early yesterday, 12 hours after receiving an auxiliary liver in a rare transplant operation at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

## Related to Size of Budget

Ford Aides Are Said to Agree  
On Tax Cut, Differ on Amount

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—President Ford's economic advisers have reached agreement on the need for a tax cut to combat the recession and the President appears to be moving toward such a decision, administration officials reported yesterday.

These officials said there was still some debate about the proper size of the tax cut. They also cautioned that the President had reached no final decision.

But they stressed that just about all of Mr. Ford's advisers on economic policy, including the secretary of the Treasury, William Simon, were agreed on the need for a tax reduction this year to stimulate the nation's economy.

Until recently, Mr. Simon had been a champion of restrictive fiscal policies to dampen inflation.

The differences over the size of the tax cut, while broad, are reconcilable, according to an official. Generally, he said, the proposals for a tax cut fall in the range of \$10 billion to \$20 billion.

There also is apparently a consensus that the size of the cut must be linked to the level of federal spending in the budget for the fiscal year beginning in July.

The advisers, who believe that only mild stimulation of the economy is required and that the danger of renewed inflation must be guarded against, are maintaining that the tax cut and federal spending together should ag-

gregate no more than \$50 billion in fiscal 1976.

That is, if federal expenditures are \$440 billion in fiscal 1976, as many are predicting, the tax cut should be no larger than \$10 billion in this view. If spending went higher, the tax reduction would be proportionately smaller.

But there reportedly are some presidential advisers who believe that stronger stimulation is required and are calling for expenditures and tax cuts aggregating as much as \$60 billion—a \$20-billion tax reduction if the 1976 spending is \$440 billion.

The reason for linking the level of spending to the tax cut is that the size of the budget deficit is regarded as the key factor in fiscal policy.

For example, current estimates put anticipated revenues in fiscal 1976 at \$310 billion. If there were no tax cut and federal spending were \$440 billion, that would produce a deficit of \$130 billion. With a tax reduction of \$10 billion the deficit would be \$40 billion and a tax cut of \$20 billion would produce a deficit of \$60 billion.

It is generally agreed among economists that federal budget deficits generate economic activity and the greater the deficit the greater the stimulus to the economy.

If the President does adopt a tax cut, it would complete the about-face he has been making in economic policy in the last few weeks. Until recently, Mr. Ford and his top advisers made inflation the chief target of their economic policies and backed restrictive fiscal measures.

It was only this week, in fact, that Mr. Ford publicly dropped his request for a 5-per-cent surtax on most individuals and corporations to pay for proposed unemployment programs. Such a surtax would have had the opposite effect on economic activity from a tax cut.

The reason for the change by Mr. Ford and his conservative advisers is that the economy is falling more rapidly and deeply into recession than expected by administration forecasters in late summer and early fall.

William Beecher, the spokesman, acknowledged that some of the advisers assigned to training Iranian forces have skills that are in short supply in the American military establishment. But he said the number is relatively small.

A General Accounting Office report has contended that arms deals with Iran have seriously depleted the pool of U.S. military advisers and cost the United States about \$50 million.

Mr. Beecher said the Defense Department is trying to charge actual administrative costs in all such contracts.

His comment was in response to a statement by a congressman who said that he believed President Richard Nixon had made a "major secret arms commitment" to the Shah of Iran in 1973 without studying the consequences.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Justice William Douglas is resting comfortably and appears to be recovering from the stroke he suffered while on vacation in Nassau, the Bahamas, on New Year's Eve, the Supreme Court said today.

"His vital signs remain stable and he is resting comfortably," a statement said.

The 76-year-old justice spent a restful night in Walter Reed Army Medical Center here and his left side, which was weakened by the stroke, is improving, a spokesman said.

Justice Douglas is expected to return to the court in late January.

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Ford Sports Slight Limp on Return  
To Washington From Skiing Trip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—President Ford returned last night from a Rocky Mountain skiing holiday limping slightly on his right leg.

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen acknowledged that Mr. Ford favored the leg "a little bit" but insisted the President had not injured himself during his 12-day stay in Vail, Colo.

Mr. Nessen said the President had a stiffness in his right knee that resulted from a college football injury. The old injury bothers him periodically after tennis or golf.

The press secretary quoted Dr. William Lukash, the presidential physician, as saying, "There is no new injury at all." Mr. Nessen said Dr. Lukash indicated that no special treatment was required for the old knee injury—"It just goes away."

Upon his return to the White House, Mr. Ford was asked by reporters how his knees felt. "Great, great. They get a little creaky sometimes," he said.

Angolan Rebel Chiefs Meet,  
Seek Unified Political Line

MOMBASA, Kenya, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The leaders of Angola's three main guerrilla groups held an unprecedented meeting today to work out a joint independence formula for the Portuguese colony.

Their host, President Jomo Kenyatta, and the Angolan delegates all expressed optimism that the rebels could resolve their internal differences before meeting Portuguese representatives to try to end 500 years of colonial rule in the African territory.

The meeting possibly will be held in Lisbon Jan. 10, diplomats said. The three groups—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Angolan Liberation Front (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—are divided over political ideology, guerrilla representation in any new government and the

future of their respective rebel armies.

The meeting in Mombasa's 80-year-old colonial statehouse was the first time the guerrilla leaders had met face-to-face to try to resolve their problems.

UNITA leader Jonas Malheiro Savimbi already has signed agreements with the two other groups, which are larger, but the leftist MPLA and the rightist FNLA have yet to reach a compromise.

The first session of the conference, which is expected to last two to three days, was amicable as the Angolans, Mr. Kenyatta and a group of his ministers laughed and joked among themselves.

"Put aside your differences, bury the bitterness of the past and answer Africa's call to unite," Mr. Kenyatta told the Angolans. "I feel encouraged about the successful outcome of your deliberations here."

Mr. Savimbi said, "We came here with a will to unite." FNLA leader Holden Roberto said, "It's my hope that during our very short stay we'll be able to settle our differences."

MPLA president Agostinho Neto said, "We'll do everything in our power to reach our goal of unity."

Two Are Killed  
In a Restaurant  
In Times Square

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—An unemployed electrician was charged with murder today following a shooting in a crowded Times Square restaurant in which two persons were killed and two were wounded.

Frederick Rahming, 44, of Bayside, N.Y., was charged with murder, attempted murder, assault and possession of a dangerous weapon following the shooting in Nathan's Famous Restaurant, which features hot dogs and serves 75,000 persons a day.

The police said that security guards, who were not in uniform, ejected Rahming from the restaurant for bothering women. The guards said that he continued to bother women on the side walk and that when they intervened he pulled a pistol.

The guards ran back into the restaurant, pursued by Rahming, who opened fire, the police said after his capture.

One bullet killed Thomas Willie, 35, of Brooklyn, a guard, and another killed George Maddox, 38, of Queens, a customer who was sitting at a table. Two other guards were wounded.

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## The Watergate Cover-Up Verdict

The verdict in the Watergate cover-up trial was not surprising except perhaps to the defendants and to those close to them for whom any perspective on the evidence may have been distorted by hopes and fears. The case built up carefully by prosecutor James Neale over the last three months pointed overwhelmingly to the conclusion that a conspiracy to obstruct justice had existed inside the Nixon White House. No one seriously disputed that. The only question was whether Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mardian and Parkinson had been deeply enough involved in it to be held criminally liable. The jury said the first four men had been and Mr. Parkinson had not. It seems to us that the evidence—and particularly the tape recordings—permits no other conclusion on the heart of this case and supports, as well, the perjury convictions returned against Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman.

The final verdict in this case, of course, is not in yet. All four men will appeal, and a multitude of questions will be presented to the Court of Appeals in the hope of persuading it to set aside the convictions. Mr. Ehrlichman has already been talking about two of these matters—the contention that Watergate defendants could never get a fair trial in the District of Columbia and his claim that his defense was less than complete because former President Nixon did not appear as a witness. We have no idea how the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court—if it comes to that—will view these and other points of appeal. And many months will pass before anyone does know. But, in the interim, some conclusions can still be drawn from this jury's verdicts.

The most important of these involves Mr. Nixon. It is worth recalling that the grand jury that indicted these five men wanted to indict Mr. Nixon on the same basic charge but was persuaded it should not do so because he was then President and impeachment proceedings were already going forward in the House of Representatives.

That grand jury, however, did name Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator. One does not need to stretch evidence in order to reach the view that if Mr. Nixon had been indicted, this trial jury would have found him guilty also. The recordings of White House conversations make clear his deep involvement in the whole sordid affair from the day after the Watergate burglary until last summer. So inextricably was his entanglement in the conspiracy, in fact, that any conclusions that could be reached with respect to the four convicted conspirators would have to be reached with respect to Mr. Nixon.

The books are still open on Watergate. The special prosecutor's office has several other proceedings to complete. And it has a final report to write and send to Congress. That report, it seems to us, ought not to be confined to a recital of those facts which have become known in the courtrooms. It ought to do what the judicial process has been prevented from doing, first by Mr. Nixon's status as President and later by the pardon. The prosecutor's office, for instance, has many tape recordings which are related to Watergate and the other subjects of investigation but which were not pertinent to the issues or to the defendants in this cover-up trial. These should become part of the public record in due course, along with any other relevant evidence not yet known, in order to lay to rest any contention that the truth has been concealed and permit history to make an informed judgment on the events of the past 30 months. The verdict returned by the jury on New Year's Day is an important step toward that ultimate judgment, but not the final step. All the available information about Watergate and the related subjects of special investigation needs to be laid out, and the final report of the special prosecutor is the proper format for it. If special legislation is needed to make this possible, it should be a high priority of Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A New Day for Ulster?

Even a temporary halt in the shooting and bombing in Northern Ireland raises the hope that this time the forces of terror can be persuaded to lay down their arms for good and seek their goals by political means. The timing of conciliatory moves by Britain with the holiday cease-fire declared by the Irish Republican Army Provisionals—now extended for two weeks—may offer a sounder basis for this hope than similar action in the past.

Cynics say the provos declared their truce only to gain time for rearming and regrouping—and they may be right. It was disappointing that the cease-fire extension, announced Thursday, was only for two weeks rather than the expected month, and that it called Britain's response inadequate. Britain had set free 20 suspected IRA terrorists being held without trial, had released 100 convicted guerrillas before expiration of their terms and had paroled 50 more for three-day holiday leaves.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's minister for Northern Ireland, also promised that a permanent cease-fire would bring the gradual release of all detainees and a cutback in British army operations. His announcements, which

followed a quiet reduction in army patrolling in Ulster's Catholic areas, were obviously timed to encourage prolongation of the cease-fire, which thus far has been scrupulously observed.

There can be no doubt that the vast majority among Ulster's 500,000 Catholics want peace as desperately as most Protestants do and are putting all the pressures they can on the IRA to make the cease-fire permanent. But the provos are reluctant to put down arms and take the political road under the Sinn Féin banner because they know they would command little support at the polls.

In this situation, Mr. Rees, as always, must walk a thin tightrope, giving the IRA no reasonable excuse to end the cease-fire while trying to insure that moves to conciliate the Catholics do not provoke Protestant extremist reaction of the kind that destroyed the hopeful experiment in power-sharing and coalition government last spring. His flexible response to the truce and the evident adherence of the provos to the cease-fire suggest there may be some grounds for modest hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Watergate and Nixon

Following the conviction of Mitchell and the others, the White House has made it clear that no question of presidential pardon is under consideration in their cases. At least one of the defendants had in any case said that he would not accept a pardon because of its implication of guilt. That is a position which Mr. Nixon himself most notably failed to adopt. So far as he was concerned, the buck stopped in his antechamber rather than on the presidential desk, which was the position allotted to it by Harry Truman. The proceedings of the now concluded trial will convince many people, who were not already so convinced, that Nixon should have been in the dock, and that the findings of guilt against his closest associates apply equally to him in spirit if not in law.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### A Look at 1974

Retrospects of 1974 have included appraisals as diverse as "the downfall of democracy" and "the start of a new era of internationalism." With Europe weakened, Japan preoccupied with oil crises and leadership problems and China inexplicably left on one side, Kissinger's world pentagram has given place to a more logical but no less heavily stressed Washington-Moscow axis.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 4, 1899

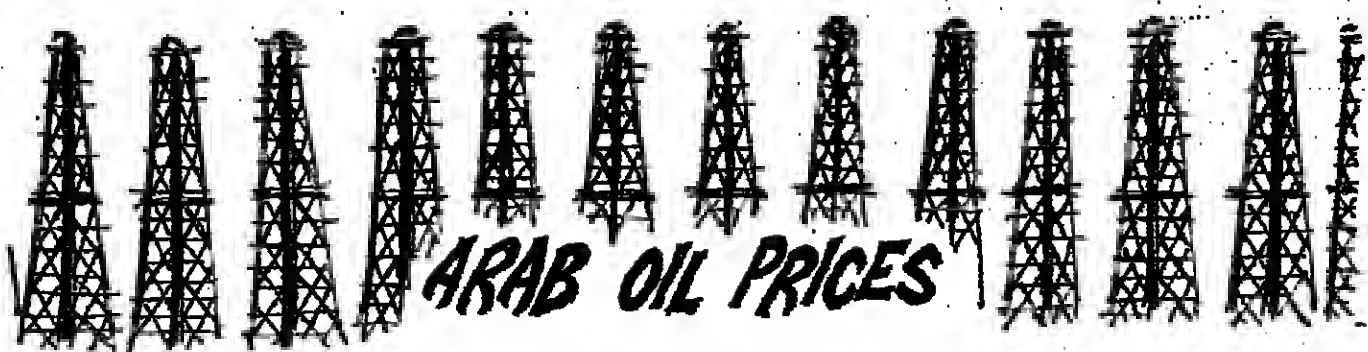
LAGOS—The Imperial authorities have officially taken possession of Nigeria. The flag of the Royal Niger Company was saluted then lowered with great pomp, and the British flag was hoisted in its place. The British flag was then saluted with 21 guns, and a translation of the proclamation was read to the natives.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 4, 1925

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge and Senator Borah will have talks soon concerning the latter's proposal to introduce a resolution authorizing the President to call an international conference, to consider the limitation of armaments and economic conditions. Senator Borah would also like the German and Russian governments to participate.

1975 Chicago Daily News



## We've Got Plenty of Nothing

By C.L. Sulzberger

**PARTS**—The fragility of modern industrial society has been exposed to an astonishing degree by the energy crisis, which is almost certainly the harbinger of other crises involving distribution and prices of raw materials. Complex systems were hard hit by the initial Arab petroleum embargo and the subsequent series of abrupt price rises which more than quadrupled the cost of oil.

Most ocean liners were already sold as uneconomical before the fuel shortage hit and put nearly the entire burden of long-range travel on aircraft. But now the airlines are in desperate straits; unable to afford high-priced jet fuel, they struggle to survive. If any important number of them fails, the world may reverse previous tendencies to draw together physically and could withdraw again into more isolated sectors.

There has never been as much cultural or psychological unity or as much global community as surface indications hinted—increasing similarity in external dress and entertainment habits, enhanced by more and more tourism. One has but to look at best-seller lists of different countries to see how reading habits contrast, despite convenient translations.

### Literary Lists

I have chosen the literary lists of five countries for comparison—simply because those five are highly literate and broadly comparable in taste. Not a single title of the top two fiction and general books appears on more than one of the respective lists of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and West Germany (during an arbitrarily chosen week of December).

National differences with respect to taste, culture, habits and traditions remain every bit as strong as political differences. None with the pressure of competition for short supplies of vital resources abroad, these differences could easily be stressed.

The underdeveloped countries have so far demonstrated remarkable ability to band together in their mutual interest when demanding greater profits from hitherto wealthy lands seeking their resources. Newly independent nations see themselves morally as well as legally justified in applying the Algerian's thoughtful President Houari Boumedienne once told me: "The underdeveloped countries have been forced to stagnate as a consequence of what colonialism did."

What happened when the oil squeeze hit the industrial world is now happening all over again with the sugar squeeze. In 1973 (before the crisis began), world

sugar consumption already exceeded total cane and beet production by about 600,000 metric tons. This gap will certainly widen for the current year. Meanwhile, prices are leaping upward.

### Gain in Importance

The sugar-producing lands—like Mauritius, Jamaica and Cuba—had more than 11 percent of the world crop—politically may gain importance from this fact. Will industrial nations, whose human energy depends on a minimum sugar intake just as their industrial energy depends on oil, start rushing to Havana as they do to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia's capital?

Undoubtedly, the sugar problem is far easier to solve than that of energy—and, as a matter of fact, by a rather similar approach. In each case, there must

be increased production in consumer countries (easier done with sugar beets than with alternative energy deposits), more sensible distribution of supplies and some attempt to avoid wasteful usage.

It is simply evident that modern, developed societies dependent on an unhealthy degree of cheap access to overseas resources. This access remained cheap and assured only under one or another form of colonialism, as the Third World is quite right in proclaiming.

What has already happened with petroleum and sugar may soon happen with grain (Russia had a rotten crop this year) and copper plus numerous other commodities considered essential to modern life. Huge powers like the United States, the Soviet Union and China, because they are nearly autarkic in many

respects, can survive strains posed by these lacks more easily than smaller lands.

Some of these smaller lands could ease their problem by moving far more rapidly than they have hitherto done in the direction of confederation—as with the European community. Others, like Japan, must rely to an almost dangerous degree on national discipline and clever diplomacy.

But even if the United States seems largely self-sufficient in terms of its required resources, its future is tightly bound up with that of allied, especially Western European, lands. The only raw material in large supply still left in this region today is brains. If that commodity continues to be misused—politically and economically—we are all doomed in the end.

## Arms Pacts: A Price to Pay

By George F. Will

**WASHINGTON**—The Vladivostok strategic arms agreement forces Congress to face a fact: If it wants to make effective stipulations about the details of arms agreements, it must be prepared to pay a price. The most important details of any arms agreement concern three things. One is the number of delivery vehicles (missiles and bombers) each side is permitted. A second is the accuracy of the re-entry vehicles (which carry warheads) that each side has to put on its missiles.

The third detail is the "throwweight" (basically, the power) of each side's missiles, measured in terms of the amount of explosive material the missiles can deliver over intercontinental distances. The larger the throwweight, the larger the number of multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) that a nation can deliver on target in another nation.

### Inferior Numbers

The 1972 interim agreement on offensive weapons consigned the United States to inferior numbers of land-based and sea-based missiles. It left the Soviet Union with more and larger missiles, and free to MIRV them, which the Soviet Union is now able to do.

Congress was unhappy because the 1972 agreement permitted the Soviet Union a numerical advantage in missiles, and a 3-1 throwweight advantage. So in ratifying the interim agreement, Congress said:

"Congress recognizes the principle of U.S.-Soviet equality reflected in the antiballistic (defensive) missile treaty, and urges and requests the President to seek a future treaty (concerning offensive weapons) that, inter alia, would not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to the limits provided for the Soviet Union."

Congress "recognized" the principle of numerical equality reflected in the 1972 treaty concerning defensive missiles. But Congress carefully avoided saying that a future treaty that provided equality only regarding the number of offensive delivery vehicles, but without reference to their throwweight, would suffice to ensure that the United States would have an offensive arsenal equivalent to that of the Soviet Union.

Congress was saying: You don't determine the equivalence of offensive strategic arsenals just by counting the number of delivery vehicles on each side.

The record of the long 1972 debate on the interim agreement shows that Congress suspected that the administration—then, as now, that meant Henry Kissinger—was not sufficiently ardent in pursuing arms limits that would mean real equivalence between United States and Soviet arsenals. And the record shows that Congress rejected the simplistic notion that numerical equality and equivalence are necessarily the same thing when two nations have different combinations of

different offensive delivery vehicles.

Proponents of the language used to ratify the 1972 interim agreement repeatedly emphasized that it should be read with this in mind: numbers of delivery vehicles is one measure of a nation's strategic strength.

But numbers of deliverable warheads is another measure. So throwweight must be considered along with numbers of vehicles when determining the equivalence of two strategic arsenals.

Now comes the Vladivostok agreement, which limits both sides to equal numerical limits on delivery vehicles (2,400 and MIRVed missiles (1,500). But, to repeat, not all missiles are created equal.

The Soviet Union has 308 "heavy" missiles. The United States has none and is permitted none. When MIRVed, these "heavy" missiles will help the Soviet Union have a throwweight advantage, and hence a potential advantage in terms of deliverable warheads, unless the United States expands its strategic arms programs.

### Consistency

It is arguable that these advantages are not strategically meaningful, given the existing and foreseeable military and political relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But in any case, it also argues that the Vladivostok agreement that makes these Soviet advantages possible is technically consistent with Congress's 1972 stipulation.

That was, remember, a negative stipulation: Congress asked for an agreement that "would not limit" the United States to inferior levels, inter alia. The Vladivostok agreement does not do that. It "restricts" both sides to high limits of offensive power, limits the United States is not yet committed to reaching, but limits the Soviet Union seems determined to meet.

Congress could give the United States rough equivalence, without violating any agreement, by paying for construction of the MX missile (a successor to the Minuteman, with improved throwweight), B-1 bomber and Trident submarine, up to agreed-upon limits. Congress will do this if, but only if, it still defines equivalence as it did in 1972, and is willing to pay the price of it.

## U.S. Economy And the Fear Of Numbers

By Joseph Kraft

**WASHINGTON**—How much is enough? That question becomes central now that President Ford has decided, rightly in my judgment, to stimulate the economy through deficit financing.

For all signs indicate that neither the administration nor the Democrats are thinking big enough about the size of the stimulus needed to get the economy moving again. Indeed, the amount required for a quick turn-around is so large that almost everybody is afraid of the numbers.

The numbers are huge—and therefore frightening—mainly because of the size of the American economy. It is a truly tremendous productive plant. It dwarfs all other national economies and defies international comparison. Its recent growth has been so rapid that even intuitive judgments born of experience are modeled to the point of being useless.

At present the gross national product is running at about \$1.5 trillion per year. That is more than twice what it was 10 years ago. It is nearly triple the size of the economy 15 years ago.

### Big Results

Slight changes in performance, accordingly, have very big results. If the economy merely shrinks for one year, more than \$100 billion in goods and services do get produced. That means that an extra million people go hungry.

Conversely, it takes a very large stimulative dose to give the economy a pickup. Here comparisons with the actions taken during previous recessions, in 1945 and in 1958, may be instructive.

In 1945 the recession was ended—for the first time in American history—by stimulative action in the form of a tax cut. The cut amounted to \$12 billion. At that time the GNP was \$280 billion. Unemployment was at 5.2 percent, and coming down. If those numbers are translated to the present situation, the huge dimensions of what has to be done become graphically clear.

For with GNP at \$1.5 trillion, and unemployment at over 7 percent and rising, a tax cut of more than three times the size of the 1945 cut would be required. That would mean a cut in taxes of about \$36 billion.

In 1958, the Eisenhower administration did not take any special action to end the recession. It relied on what are called the built-in stabilizers. These are tax receipts, which fall off as business activity declines, and social service payments such as unemployment compensation, which rise in a recession.

These built-in stabilizers do not turn a recession around. They only break the fall in economic activity until other development produce an upswing.

### Built-In Stabilizer

A good measure of the built-in stabilizer—since it comprises a shortfall in receipts plus an increase in social service payments—is the budgetary deficit. In 1958, when GNP was about \$447 billion and unemployment 6.8 percent, the deficit was \$10 billion. Projecting the same pattern on the huge economy of today would yield a deficit for next year of about \$35 billion. And that would be only just enough to break the fall—not to stimulate the economy.

By that reckoning a truly stimulative budget would put out expenses of about \$300 billion in fiscal 1976. The deficit would be between \$40 billion and \$50 billion.

The very size of those numbers means that hardly anybody is thinking about them. Treasury Secretary William Simon told me the other day that he would resign if the budget deficit went over \$40 billion. The liberal Democrats on the joint economic committee are thinking of a cut of about \$10 billion.

To be sure, factors not present in 1945 and 1958 recessions now enter the picture. The country is experiencing high rates of inflation—nearly 10 percent in 1974. The work force is now being included large numbers of women and young people whose unemployment would only mean loss of an extra job, not a catastrophe.

So it may well be the case that policy would take a little longer period in the hope of breaking the back of inflation—time for all. But if that is the purpose, it ought to be explicit. The country should not be asked to back an inadequate stimulus package simply because of its size.

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## Praises Martineau Talks

## Giscard Rebutts Ford's Critics And Calls Him Well Informed

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that he thought President Ford was being "unjustly maligned" in the U.S. press when it accused him of being less than well-informed on world issues. At their recent meeting on Martineau, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Ford was well informed.

Speaking informally during the annual New Year's exchange of greetings with French and foreign press associations here, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing added that relations between Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger seemed to be good.

"I observed that relations between Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger were more relaxed, less nervous than those between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Nixon," he said. "After meeting Mr. Ford in Martineau, I am convinced he will run again in 1976."

**Preparing for Trip**  
He also said that he was taking lessons in English pronunciation twice weekly for his planned trip to the United States in 1976. During the trip, which will be part of U.S. bicentennial celebrations, he is likely to be invited.

## Phones Keep Schmidt and Giscard Close

By Elias Antar

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Good night, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with a wave.

"Good night, Valéry," replied Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. That exchange on the steps of the Elysee Palace was the first of a series of exchanges between the two politicians since they assumed their respective offices seven months ago.

In their contacts, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt communicated frequently by phone on important issues. They began their close working habits when both were finance ministers and met frequently at conferences.

They speak in English and the phone calls have been known to last as long as 15 minutes.

**Confidential View**  
Sometimes the informality of the exchanges has been noted by the press. In a recent Paris-Bonn exchange, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing neglected to jot down the gist of the conversation.

His briefing to lower-echelon French officials thus was incomplete and led to problems when German and French diplomats met to settle the details, the critics said.

But in general, the phone calls have helped, critics say, to make the two leaders' relationship more comfortable, officials on each side say.

Mr. Schmidt, 56, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 48, were elected in May within three days of each other. Mr. Schmidt phoned Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to congratulate him, establishing the pattern.

They phoned each other again just before Mr. Schmidt visited Paris at the end of May. In another display of informality, the two men started a near riot when they walked from the Elysee to a nearby hotel where the Chancellor was staying.

Recently, the phone calls dealt mostly with preparation for a European summit conference which was held in Paris Dec. 8. It was with Mr. Schmidt's apparently unsuccessful efforts to mediate differences between Paris and Washington over energy policy.

Mr. Schmidt, acting as a middleman, went to London to see Prime Minister Harold Wilson; then phoned Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to tell him that Mr. Wilson would come to Paris for a round of conversations on problems facing the summit meeting.

Again, Mr. Schmidt phoned the French President to brief him on the outcome of talks with President Ford in Washington.

to address a joint session of Congress.

"I plan to speak in English because it is the language of the country," he said. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is fluent in English.

Other trips scheduled for the French President this year are to Algeria, Poland, Greece, Zaire and the Soviet Union.

Relaxed and informal at the Elysee Palace, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing discussed other meetings with world leaders and said that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had seemed "tired" during his visit here last month. He said Mr. Brezhnev had just returned from meeting Mr. Ford in Vladivostok and that he did not appear to like long plane trips and the change in time zones.

After meeting Mr. Ford in Martineau, Giscard d'Estaing had no comment on whether Mr. Brezhnev is sick, as was reported after he canceled a visit to the Middle East.

Discussing the meeting with leaders of the European Economic Community last month, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the question of Britain inside the EEC would be "one of the biggest, if not the biggest problem" during the first part of this year.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain has pledged to hold a referendum on membership in the EEC before October.

**Mid-East 'Convergence'**  
The French President said that during his meetings with Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford he observed a "greater convergence" of views on the Middle East than was generally believed to have occurred.

"The problem is to know whether we have the means to lead the capacity to put this convergence to work," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

"On the coming energy conference," he said, that plans were going ahead for a preparatory meeting here in March, followed by a full conference in June. The important thing, he said, was that there would be "no spokesman for the oil-consuming countries, and probably not for the producers, because in that case the conference would be useless."

**Relation of Prices**  
He backed away from the word "indexing," which he has used on other occasions to describe the future relation of oil prices to other world prices levels, and said he preferred speaking of a "relation between oil prices and imports by the oil producers of other products."

Washington has objected to talk of automatic oil-price indexing, although only this week Mr. Kissinger said some such guarantees might be worked out if oil prices would come down.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that cooperation between France and other oil-consuming countries inside the International Energy Agency was being carried out on a "bilateral" basis before the energy conference.

Commenting on some of the differences that have marked plans to wind up the European security conference this summer, the French President said the "Bonnians have been irritated by obstructionism by the Western nations." He said Mr. Brezhnev believed a summit agreement to end the 35-nation meeting was particularly important because the conference "was his life-work."

**Ecevit Demands Population Shift Before Accord**  
NICOSIA, Jan. 3 (AP)—Former Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit today said the transfer of populations must be a precondition of any settlement of the Cyprus problem.

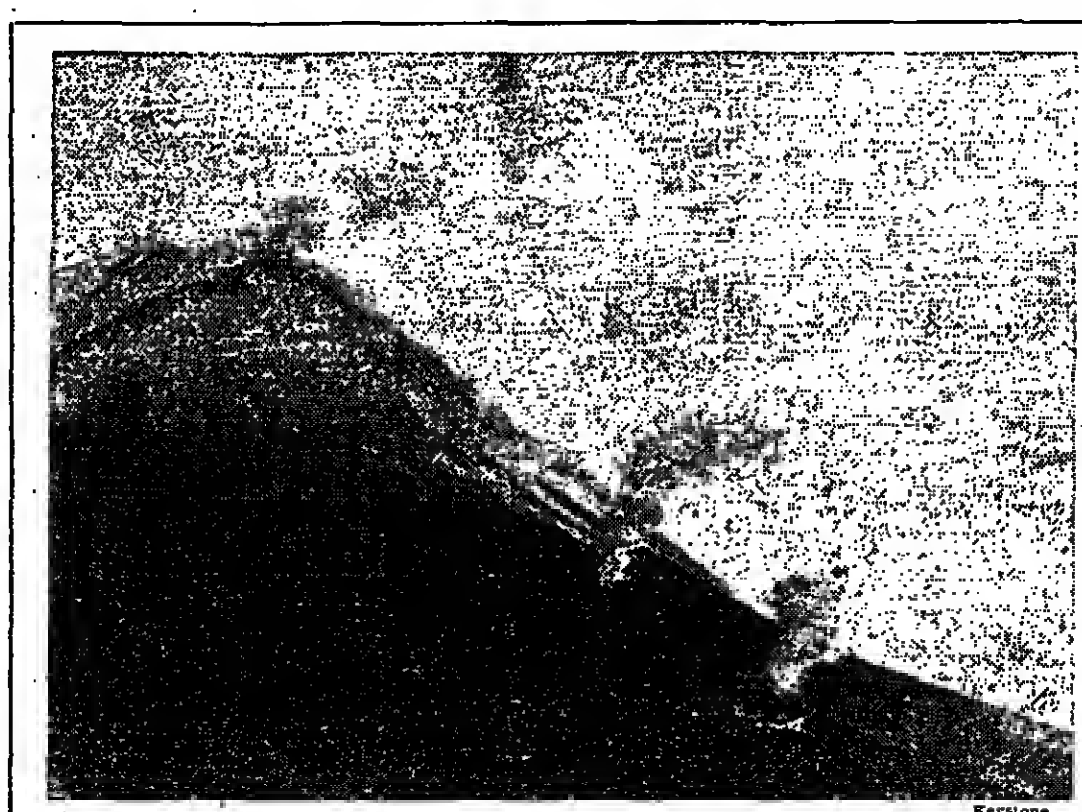
The settlement of important problems between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities cannot be expected until the Turks living in the Greek-controlled areas and in the British sovereign base areas are freed," he declared.

Mr. Ecevit was addressing a rally in the Turkish sector of the capital on the second day of his five-day visit to the island.

The Cyprus government refuses to sanction the transfer of 25,000 Turkish Cypriots to the area overrun by the Turkish invasion force last summer while 200,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees are prevented by the Turks from returning to their homes there.

About 10,000 of the Turks in the south live in refugee camps on the British base of Episkopi on the southwest coast.

**Athens to Probe Torture Claims**  
ATHENS, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Greek government has ordered an inquiry into two cases in which police are alleged to have tortured students recently, a government spokesman said today.



HIGHEST ERUPTIONS—The highest active volcano in Europe and Asia is situated in the Soviet Far East region of Kamchatka. It is called the Klyuchevskaya Sopka. During a recent eruption two new craters were formed at 9,000 feet above sea level.

## Vatican Stresses Common Bonds With Jews

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—A long-awaited Vatican statement on ways to improve Roman Catholic-Jewish relations was made available today.

The guidelines, as they are called, were prepared by the church's Commission on Relations with Judaism, to carry out the "Declaration on the Jews" issued in 1965 by the Second Vatican Council.

Like the declaration, the guidelines respect the church's condemnation of anti-Semitism and call for action to eliminate all forms of discrimination against Jews that might be found in the church's worship and teaching.

The guidelines call for dialogue, affirmation of a joint biblical and theological heritage and emphasis on "common elements of the liturgical life" as means of improving relations between Catholics and Jews.

They appeal for Catholic respect for the Jews' "faith and their religious convictions," warn against comparing the Old Testament unfavorably with the New Testament, stress that "it is the same God" who speaks through Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, and urge a common quest for social justice.

**Welcomed by Jews**  
In response, the International Jewish Committee on Interreligious Consultations predicted in a statement that the guidelines would "encourage better understanding" and applauded their stand on anti-Semitism. But it noted regretfully that the text failed to include a reference to

Israel and left unanswered the question of whether Jews were to be viewed as needing conversion to Christianity. The committee spoke on behalf of the World Jewish Congress, the Synagogue Council of America and the American Jewish Committee.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, secretary for interreligious affairs for the American Jewish Committee and co-secretary of the joint committee, said in a separate statement that "a self-respecting Jew" could live "in good conscience" with portions of the guidelines, particularly those that "imply a religious 'second-class' status in the family of faith communities."

Rabbi Tanenbaum singled out for special criticism the "assertion of a conversational intention" that assumes "that Judaism is inadequate as the source of truth and value to the Jewish people."

The Rev. Edward Flannery, director of the Secretariat on Catholic-Jewish Relations for the U.S. Bishops' Conference, denied that the guidelines impugned the integrity of Judaism and said the document "will open new doors and give impetus to the course of the relations between the faiths."

"In clear and firm terms it repudiates not only anti-Semitism but also that anti-Judaism which characterized so much of traditional Christian thinking about Jews and Judaism," he said. "It recognizes the richness and ongoing vitality of Judaism. In this way, it solidifies the basis for genuine dialogue between the church and the synagogue."

**Ivan Beritashvili**  
MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Ivan Beritashvili, 89, a Soviet physiologist noted for his study of the brain and nervous system, has died, Tass reported today. In recent years, he conducted research into the nature of memory.

**Ken Loeffler**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—Ken Loeffler, 72, a member of the Basketball Hall of Fame who coached championship teams at Philadelphia's La Salle College, died Wednesday in Rumson, N.J., where he lived.

**Eugene Coovril**  
NAPLES, Jan. 3 (AP)—Eugene Coovril, 33, a French actor and leader of the "Trade Eugene" musical company, has died in a hospital here after surgery for peritonitis. He was taken ill while performing in a local theater.

**Torture Alleged In Manila Prison**  
MANILA, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—A detained priest, who said that one of his colleagues was forced to drink his own urine, has led to a Defense Department investigation into torture allegations.

The Rev. Edicio la Torre, 31, claimed in a letter smuggled from a detention camp that detainees arrested under Philippine martial law had been beaten and tortured. The letter, sent to churchmen, said that another priest, the Rev. Cesar Taguba, "was forced to drink his own urine." Two other detainees, he said, had received "electric shocks on their genitals."

Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said that, if the allegations are proved, charges would be made against the military personnel involved.

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## Promised Union Peace Fails To Materialize in Australia

By David Lamb

SYDNEY, Jan. 3.—In the days after its return to power, Australia's Labor government forecast an era of industrial peace because of its sympathy with, and understanding of, the trade-union movement.

But with the end of the government's second year in office, the prediction has a hollow ring. Australia, the world's third most unionized country, has become one of the most unmanageable as far as industrial relations go.

There were more strikes in May (1974) than in any month in Australia's history. In the first 11 months of 1974, the equivalent of 19,600 working days were lost through industrial disputes, the most since records were first kept in 1913.

Having already won a weekly wage increase of 26 per cent for the average worker this year, the increasingly militant trade-union movement has extended its influence from traditional goals of better pay and conditions into the areas of social reform and national policy.

**Ban on Exports**  
The ban that dock workers place on the export of certain commodities—such as wheat for Chile—is tantamount to dictating Australia's trade policy. The Communist-led builders' union in

Sydney has altered the city's master plan by halting construction projects worth \$4 billion (Australian) for environmental reasons.

Aviation refuelers played the role of immigration officers when they prevented singer Frank Sinatra and Russian violinist Georgi Krumpholtz from leaving the country.

Traditionally, Australians have accepted inconveniences caused by strikes with a shrug, even during power blackouts, no bus or ferry service, no mail deliveries and gasoline shortages. But in recent weeks there have been signs that Australians are growing weary of the strike-a-day mentality.

Even the average worker has had enough of striking, said the state secretary of the Australian Railways Union, John Maddox. A "rent survey" showed that 69 per cent of Australians believe the rash of strikes are the result of union leaders exerting political pressure. It is a pressure they grant-dominated unions where secret ballots are forbidden and votes are taken by a show of hands.

**Restraint Urged**  
Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and several cabinet ministers have called on the Labor movement to use restraint in pressing for excessive wage claims.

"It has got to stop or the government will fail," said the glass workers' secretary, John Gibson. The claims, however, have not stopped, leading to a further breakdown of the compulsory arbitration system under which courts once judged disputes and enforced their decisions under threat of fines.

With 53 per cent of the work force of 5.7 million belonging to the nation's 305 unions, Australia rates behind only Sweden (70 per cent) and Belgium (65 per cent) as the most unionized country, according to the British weekly, the Economist.

The publication said a survey covering 1964-68 and 1969-73 shows that Australia ranked eighth in the world in days lost due to strikes. The top seven were Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Finland, Britain, Norway and Sweden. The United States ranked 14th.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Winds in Pakistan Block Relief for Victims of Quake

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 3 (Reuters).

—Relief operations for thousands of earthquake victims in Pakistan's Karakoram Mountains were seriously curtailed today as strong winds grounded helicopters for the third consecutive day.

From the main staging base, Besham, only one load of supplies reportedly was lifted today to the distribution point of Patan in the disaster area.

At least 500 tents were piled up in Patan pending their shipment to dozens of remote villages and hamlets cut off since the quake, which killed about 5,200 persons six days ago.

While the relief operation bogged down within Pakistan, plane loads of international aid began to arrive here in Rawalpindi. The first to land was a consignment of medicine, blankets and other relief goods from Turkey. An Iranian Air Force plane arrived with 30 tons of medical and other supplies. West Germany sent a plane load of medical supplies.

A spokesman at the disaster-relief coordinating center said that 70,000 persons were thought to be without shelter in the earthquake area, and "tents are the first priority. Some of the refugees could die of cold if we don't get shelter to them soon."

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THEATER IN LONDON

Feeling Among the Artifice

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—"Cymbeline," one of Shakespeare's more modish plays, is far removed from any dramatic tastes. It combines a once fashionable romance—long lost sons who are princes brought up as peasants and unusually shaped birthmarks figure large in the action—with some spurious spirituality and even Juniper descending in a golden eagle to distribute happiness to all deserving of it. The play shifts haphazardly from Britain to Rome and Wales and back again. The author seems to have wearied at times at the silliness of it all, although every now and then there are sudden bursts of breathtaking dramatic poetry.

The Royal Shakespearean production at the Aldwych treats the play much like a Christmas pantomime, not to be taken too seriously. The effect is delightful for it still gives power to the moments of genuine feeling amid the artifice. The play's sentimental affectations are parodied without compunction without lessening the weight of its treatment of the loss of love and its attempt to define civilized behavior.

The setting is the court of Cymbeline, a British king somewhat like a tamed Lear. He has a wicked wife, anxious to put her own son, Cloten, on the throne and a daughter, Imogen, by a former marriage. Around Imogen,

the still and constant center of this world, revolve five men, each embodying a different response to life, from her husband Posthumus, one of those doubting heroes whose love is too weak to stand any test, to the cynical Iachimo and Cloten, one of those who confuses being a natural man with being a bully. Those who fare best are Guiderius and Arviragus, Cymbeline's long lost sons who have been brought up away from the corruption of the court.

They play out their games in some splendid settings and costumes, designed by John Napier with Maryn Bainbridge and Sue Jenkinson. Imogen has all the best lines—apart from the stirring "Fear no more the heat of the sun" chanted over her dead body—and Susan Fleetwood's performance is a strong one. Charles Keating brings a sense of danger to the clottish Cloten and Sebastian Shaw is both dim and beneficent, according to the action, as Cymbeline. The more outlandish aspects of the play are held at a distance by Jeffrey Dench's soothing, explaining with the help of the stage directions the convoluted happenings.

For some reason the production needed three directors—Barry Kyle with John Barton and Clifford Williams—a heavyweight team for a lightweight piece, but they have combined well enough to provide a seasonal prettiness and frivolity.

China Emigration Cut

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—China last year allowed 32,555 persons to leave for Hong Kong, a drop of 40 per cent from 1973, a government spokesman here said.

At the Haymarket for matinee performances is that object lesson in children's theater, A.A. Milne's "Toad of Toad Hall," an excellent dramatic version of Kenneth Grahame's book "The Wind in the Willows." It is that rarely, a well-made play, one with plenty

of action as well as some splendid characters. Toad (a good performance by Martin Friend) is almost Falstaffian in his energy and appetites. Above all the play is graced by Richard Goulden as Mole. Rarely has an actor and a part become so inseparable. Mr. Goulden has appeared each year for the past 15 years in this production, improving with age. He is a total delight, as endearing as the character he plays, for Mole is the perfect companion, modest, engaging and encouraging.

The play is one of the few to offer the young a dramatic experience of the first order, something that they can encompass with their limited experience and which stretches them. It also does not condemn nor does it leave parents with that uneasy feeling common with too many kids' shows, that they have been cheated and given short measure.

At the Adelphi "Dr. Who and the Daleks" based on a popular British science fiction television series, although not of same order, is great fun, full of imaginative effects in John Napier's sets that make good use of back projection. Trevor Martin as Dr. Who, who travels through space and time, has a saving wit as he overcomes the threat of innumerable space monsters and defeats the Daleks who resemble tin cans on wheels and speak in grating monosyllables.

At the Shaftesbury Theatre is the production of "West Side Story" which ran at the Coliseum Theatre earlier in the year. It is saved from banality by the power and sweep of Leonard Bernstein's music.



Sebastian Shaw as Cymbeline.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Launching an American Program

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The American Cultural Center has quietly but energetically launched a new music program this season that is likely to put it firmly on the Parisian musical map, and could become an important European outlet for American music—past and present—that is virtually unknown here.

It has involved the creation of a performing group, the New American Music Ensemble, and the significant thing about the name is that "American" modifies the word music more than it does the word Ensemble. The six-member ensemble is multinational, but all the music is American in this season's schedule of six Paris concerts, with each concert being repeated a day or so later in another French city.

This is swimming against the current of official musical diplomacy, which tends to be heavily performer-oriented. The idea was proposed in detail a year ago by Stephen Robert Kleiman, a 31-year-old New Yorker studying music in Paris on a Fulbright, who thinks that "the most interesting experiments in music now is going on in the United States."

Responsive Note

It struck a responsive note with Donald Foresta, who for 3 1/2 years has been director of the USIS center at 3 Rue du Dragon, in the Saint-Germain-des-Près quarter. Foresta said he had long been wanting to create "an ongoing program of music not very often heard in Europe." He also welcomed the "man and ma-

chine" aspects of some of the new music in Kleiman's program because it represents "man telling us not to follow technology but to take it and use it"—an idea that he said was behind programs in other disciplines at the center.

The result was a budget of about \$500 for each of the 12 concerts in France and a Paris home in the 150-seat (plus some standing room and stair seating) theater of the center, which the first two concerts showed to be already too small.

The ensemble is beginning to get outside invitations. The next concert in Paris is on Jan. 17, followed by Bordeaux on Jan. 19, and will be repeated again, outside the cultural center's auspices, on Jan. 23 at the Centre d'Animation at Sceaux, in the Paris suburbs. Kleiman is optimistically trying to line up a couple of festival dates for the summer, and he hopes next season to export his concerts to other European capitals.

The Ensemble

Musically, the range of Kleiman's programs is considerable, including the traditional (Stephen Foster, Scott Joplin), the pioneers of this century (Ives) or of today's avant-garde (Cage), but the emphasis is on the youngest generation and its teachers. Some of the scores are unpublished or being given their first performances.

The repertoire is somewhat circumscribed by the ensemble, which includes a violinist, flutist, clarinetist, pianist and soprano, with Kleiman conducting when necessary—but occasional outside help and the versatility of the en-

semble's performers make for more variety than one would expect. It can even extend to a kind of pocket musical theater, as it did in the final work on last month's concert—"The Last Confession in Las Vegas" by the Paris-based Eugene Ionesco, an extended comic-erotic duet for soprano and bass fiddle. Soprano Cécile Harthman, seated crouched at a wide range of vocal and facial effects while the bass player, Unal Erle, had his hands full extracting the most from his instrument. Miss Harthman also was the sensitive soloist in John Cage's "The Wonderful Widow of 18 Springs," with Kleiman as the percussive accompanist on a closed piano.

The Jan. 18 concert will range from Foster songs to more Cage, and will include Christian Wolff's "In Between Places," for flute, clarinet and violin, and George Crumb's "Seven Echoes of Autumn," for flute, clarinet, violin and piano.

New French Weekly Of Financial News

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new French weekly, Review, specializing in excerpts from the Anglo-American financial and economic press, started publishing today. Review will feature translations of stories and editorials from publications such as the Wall Street Journal, Business Week, the Financial Times, Barron's, Forbes, Fortune, the Economist, Investors Chronicle and information bulletins of American and British banks.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

A filmed version of Mozart's "The Magic Flute," directed by Ingmar Bergman, was shown on Swedish television Jan. 1, in a production done under the auspices of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp., with the Swedish Radio Orchestra under the direction of Eric Ericson.

The concert-opera season of the French Radio resumes Jan. 9 with Verdi's first opera, "Otello," with Maurice Arena conducting the Orchestre Lyrique and a cast headed by Rudolf Constantini in the title part, Strauss's "Capriccio" follows on Jan. 20 with a cast headed by Elisabeth Soederstrom, Loren Driscoll and Timothy Nolet, and Reinhard Peters conducting the Orchestre Philharmonique. Boito's "Mefistofele," with Joseph Rouleau in the title part and Maria Chiara as Margherita, Nello Santi conducting, is set for Jan. 27. "Otello" will be given at the Maison de la Radio and the latter two works at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The Netherlands Opera will concentrate on 20th-century works during January, beginning with a double-bill of Schoenberg's "Erwartung" and Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle" (Jan. 4-15), and continuing with Robert Kurka's "Good Soldier Schweik" (Jan. 18-23) and Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" (Jan. 24-Feb. 6). In addition, the company of the Theater am Gärtnerplatz of Munich will give three performances—Jan. 11 in Scherzungen and Jan. 13 and 14 in Amsterdam of Shostakovich's "The Nose."

The Lyons Opera will complete its mounting of Mozart's three major Italian operas on Jan. 14 with a new production of "Così fan tutte," conducted by Theodor Guschlbauer, staged by Jean Aster and designed by Jacques Rapp. The cast comprises Sylvia Gessy, Rosanne Greffrath, Danièle Perrier, Michel Cousins, Peter Christoph, Rung and Renato Capecci. There will be eight performances through Jan. 28.

Paul Badura-Skoda and Jörg Demus, regular collaborators on record in the concert hall in the four-hand piano repertoire, will

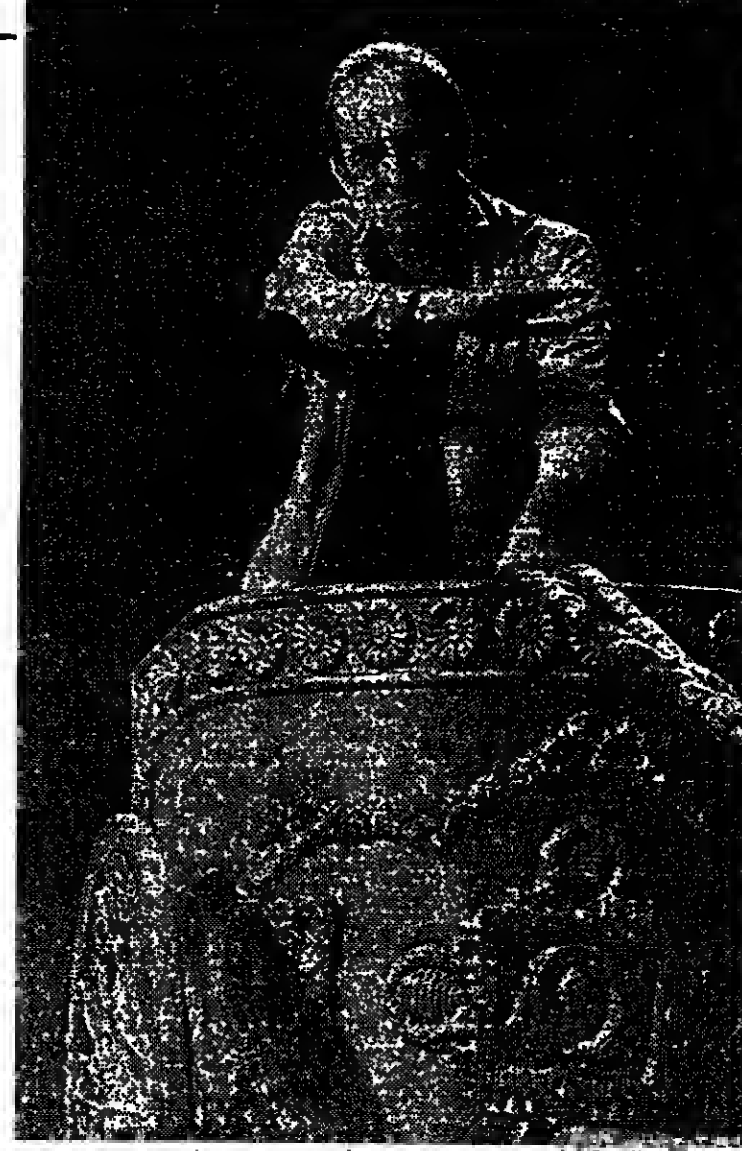
give a recital of four-hand and two-piano works by Schubert, Mozart, Hindemith and Schumann Jan. 6 at the Musikverein in Vienna. On Jan. 10, Badura-Skoda joins violinist Joseph Sivo, also in the Musikverein, in an evening of sonatas by Mozart, Schubert and Beethoven.

Jean Martinon, the former chief conductor of the French Orchestre National, returns to conduct two concerts with the orchestra in January. On Jan. 8 at the Maison de la Radio, Jean Fonda will be soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1, on a program that also offers Berlioz's "Patrie" overture and Saint-Saëns's Symphony No. 3, and on Jan. 25 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Rudolf Serkin in the soloist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 3, with works by Berlioz and Ravel completing the program.

A last recital Jan. 15 by the pianist François-Joël Thiollier will begin a series of weekly one-hour concerts Wednesdays at 8:45 p.m. at the Salle Gaveau in Paris. It will be followed on Jan. 23 by the Paris Baroque Ensemble (Viola), Jan. 29 by the Wallfisch Trio, Jan. 30 by the Trio des Champs-Élysées Rudolf Serkin in the soloist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 3, with works by Berlioz and Ravel completing the program.

The Grand Théâtre de Geneva will launch a new production of Wagner's "Ring" cycle with a staging of "Das Rheingold" that will have its first performance Jan. 16. The staging will be by the theater's director, Jean-Claude Ribet, with sets by Josef Svoboda. Gerd Albrecht will conduct a cast headed by J. Vermeersch as Wotan, Gwendolyn Kilbrewe, Anne-Marie Antoine, Koge Jehlander, Gustav Neldinger and Helmut Pampuch. Later performances are scheduled for Jan. 18, 20, 23 and 25.

Claudio Abbado will conduct at Covent Garden for the first time since 1968, Otto Schenk will make his Royal Opera debut as stage director, and Jürgen Rose will design his first Royal Opera pro-



Ingmar Bergman, whose "Magic Flute" was televised.

duction for Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," which enters the repertoire on Jan. 30. Kaila Ricciardi, Elizabeth Bainbridge, Rist Grist, Fladino Domingo and Piero Capuccilli sing the principal parts. The production is scheduled for seven performances through Feb. 30.

A new ballet by Hans van Manen, set to Schumann's A-major quartet, will be given its first performance by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden on Jan. 31 with Anthony Dowell in the leading

role. It will be given on a program with "Agon" and "La Bayadère," which is also scheduled for Feb. 1 and 4.

Jan. 31 is the entry deadline for the International Arnold Schoenberg Piano Competition scheduled for March 21-26 at Rotterdam. It is open to pianists of any age and nationality, and competitors are advised to have all the composer's piano solo works in their repertoire. Information is available from the Gaudemus Foundation, P.O. Box 30, Bilkhoven, Netherlands.

A Useless and Splendid Water Garden

By Paul Goldberger

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI)—Architects and urban planners have been properly concerned recently about the dearth of useful amenities in our cities—places to sit, places to snack, places to shop—and as a result, great attention has been paid in many very recent projects to the inclusion of such amenities. This is all to the good; still, the concentration on such useful things often blinds us to the fact that some of the greatest urban places were never designed with function in mind at all. The plaza of the Seagram Building on Park Avenue in New York and the Piazza San Marco in Venice, for example, were conceived far more out of a desire to create a noble expression than out of a wish to be useful—although useful, and joyous, these spaces surely are.

The same might be said for the Fort Worth Water Garden, an extraordinary construction recently dedicated near the downtown area of this city. Designed by Philip Johnson and John Burgee of New York, and the gift of the Amon G. Carter Foundation to the city, the Water Garden is a full block of fountain, reflecting pools and waterfalls. It is an abstract, terraced form, made of a pinkish concrete aggregate and heavily landscaped. It is at once useless and absolutely splendid.

The Ballet-Théâtre Joseph Rusillo will begin a collaboration with Sylvie Monfort's Nouveau Carré (the former Gaité-Lyrique) in Paris with the presentation of two of Rusillo's dance spectacles, "Mémoires Pour Demain," to music by Berlioz and Jacques Lejeune (Jan. 6-15, 20-25, and Feb. 3-9), and "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Jan. 12-19 and Jan. 27-Feb. 2) with music by Walter Carlos.

The Paris Opera has announced the creation of a Theatrical Research Group charged with the creation and production of contemporary spectacles involving all the artistic disciplines and open to collaboration with organizations outside the Opera. The group, scheduled to present its first production in March, is composed of composer-conductor Marc Constant, choreographer-dancer Carolyn Carlson, dancer Charles Jude, mezzo-soprano Anna Rinaert, percussionist Sylvio Gualda, and designer John Davis.

Two programs of the London Symphony Orchestra in January will mark the 70th birthday of Sir Michael Tippett (born Jan. 1905). The concert of Jan. 19, conducted by Neville Martinson, includes the composer's Symphony No. 2, and on Jan. 26 Andre Previn conducts a program that includes the Concerto for Double String Orchestra. Both concerts are at Royal Festival Hall.

**TV Man Is U.S. Envoy**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—President Ford today announced his intention to nominate television executive Mark Evans to be ambassador to Finland. Mr. Evans, 57, vice-president of MetroMedia, Inc., will succeed John Krebbel.

مكتبة من الأهل



## THE ART MARKET

## Examining the Price Of Whimsy, Mystery

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—A rotating museum? Or a barometer of economic activity?

The art market is both. But it has another, more interesting facet as a temporary showcase for the bizarre. Of course, when considered from this point of view, prices have little meaning. English art has had its whimsical strain for generations but never did it express itself in more puerile form as during the reign of Elizabeth I. Twelve silver-gilt spoons, made in 1582, bear witness to the mixture of reverence and fun, expensive sophistication and whimsy, in the most ordinary tool of everyday life by London goldsmiths. The spoons are just spoons but the finials! The first three bear, respectively, St. Peter and Queen Elizabeth. The remaining ones show carvings of the Nine Worthies, as they were known in late medieval England: King David, Judas Maccabeus, Joshua, Hector of Troy, Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, Guy of Warwick, King Arthur and Charlemagne. (Shakespeare's death with the Nine Worthies in "Love's Labour's Lost.")

Robert Tichborne, Lord Mayor of London in 1697, received the set of spoons as a gift from the Corporation of London—hence its name, "The Tichborne Celebrities." Sold for £430 in 1838, again in 1914 for \$2,000, the set made £70,000 last June, which, in turn, illustrates the rising cost of whimsy.

Expensive fun was not confined to England in those days. In Germany, if you were a rich woman who disliked fleas and other insects, you acquired a nice marten or ermine skin and wore it around your neck or your arms. This lured the pests away from more sensitive areas. And since the Germans were practical, with a penchant for clever gimmicks, you went to your local jeweler and ordered a marten skin head of rock crystal with enameled and jeweled gold mounts with which to pin your marten on. Such a jewel—in the shape of a bull's head—sold for \$2,825 at Christie's last December. True, only six other specimens are known to exist.

This object was not stranger than a solid gold figure (39.4 centimeters high, 97 ounces) that sold for \$10,000 in March. No one knew exactly when or where it had been made. Christie's guess: "Russia, 18th century"—although my own guess is that it was made in Germany. There are many German paintings and engravings that deal with the same grisly subject—a skeleton with detachable lacerated skin—in a related style.

Not all the strange inventions of the human mind were as ex-

pensive. A blue and white white "handkerchief" made circa 1748, in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, shows a horseman surrounded by circles of commemorative prose. It sold for a mere £230 last year.

Anyone wishing to please a youngster with a scientific bent could have bought one of those dolls with incorporated phonographs made early in the century for £787.50. A few months later, patriotic parents had a rare opportunity when a huge wooden doll house, a replica of an American villa dated 1870, came up for sale. At £230, it was a bargain.

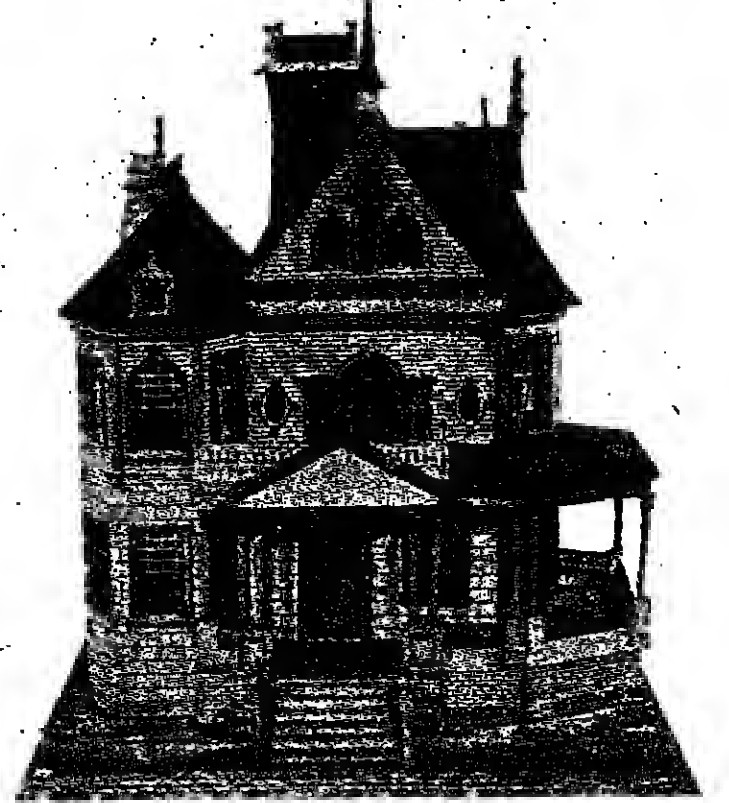
The high point of weirdness was reached with the so-called "mystery clocks," among the most extraordinary productions of the Art Deco period. The idea was to make a clock with no visible mechanism. Such a clock, a very Chinese-looking creation of crystal, gold and other precious materials, made by Cartier, went for \$9,000 Swiss francs at the Hotel Richemond in Geneva, where Christie's holds its yearly auctions of top jewelry.

Sometimes totally unexpected cultural confrontations are revealed in the salesroom. Some time in the 17th century, an Englishman by the name of Booth, possibly a brother of George Booth, First Lord Delamere, found himself in Isfahan on a semi-official mission to the Persian court. On returning to England he brought back two strange paintings, large oils showing a Persian prince and woman.

Their authorship to this day remains a riddle. Oil painting was introduced into Iran about that time in a way that is not yet fully understood. It may have been stimulated by an artist called Mohammad Zaman, who was at one time thought to have been to Rome—a story now disputed. Be that as it may, the thoroughly Oriental stylization of attitudes is strangely blended with European realism—the European sense of perspective, of shading to convey volume and depth.

## Axiom Disproved

For centuries these works stayed hidden away in an English country house. Last July they turned up at Christie's and had the experts tearing their hair trying to determine without success whether they were Eastern or Western. The portrait of the woman made \$25,000, while the princely portrait made \$150,000—for once disproving the time-honored axiom that a woman is worth more than a man on the art market, regardless of period and provenance. Both paintings, so it is said, now hang in the



1870 doll house which was sold for \$630.

apartment of the present Shah's brother . . . in Paris.

East met West again two centuries later when the ambassadors of the king of Siam arrived at Fontainebleau on June 27, 1861. They brought presents for Napoleon III—a large solid gold table service, every square inch of it chased with overwhelming ornament. The event created a deep impression as may be gathered from articles in Le Monde Universel, from a letter written by Prosper Mérimée and, above all, from a perfectly revealing picture by the academic painter Gérôme, recording the event—it is to be seen in the Musée de Versailles. Most of the gold vessels remained at Fontainebleau after the emperor's hasty departure for England in 1870. But Napoleon did stash a few pieces in his luggage—the eight vessels auctioned at Christie's last year.

Unsure Treue (Hover over us and bless our loyalty), further deepening the mystery.

Yet the riddle was all very simple: The plaque, made in London in 1803, was the shoulder-belt badge of the Regiment d'Infanterie de Ligne, the German-speaking regiment of Swiss and German soldiers, enrolled by the Baron de Boll in 1795 to serve under the British flag. It was the first Swiss corps ever raised to serve the British crown and fought gallantly until 1818. At £28, the riddle was not expensive.

If anybody wants to see the badge, it is now to be found at the National Army Museum in London.

## Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—This is how the New York Times reviewers rate stage productions:

"The Member of the Wedding" by Carson McCullers can be seen in a new production by The New Phoenix Repertory Company. Clives Barnes thinks that it wears fairly well. Set in 1945, when first produced, the emphasis was on Mrs. McCullers' familiar theme of loneliness and the uneasy conformity of misfits. The interest was in little Frankie Addams, the motherless teenager brought up by a Southern cracker father and a Southern comfort black cook. Frankie searches for love, full of schemes and fantasies. Barnes finds a comparison with Chekov's "Cherry Orchard" enlightening—both plays dealing with the undertow of class struggle. The black and white elements of the American play "have become more evident and poignant in the past 25 years." Director Michael Monte emphasizes the sociological aspect of the play. The cast is good with Marybeth Hurt outstanding as the teen-aged loner.

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"Kinko the Nymph Bringing Happy Tidings" by Larry Rivers at the Marlborough.

## The Ideas and Isms on View in New York

EMILY GENAUER

NEW YORK—"Conceptual art," writes Don Coleman, is "a valid vehicle for re-interpreting and expanding the scope of the artist as an originator of ideas as well as a maker of objects." Hanna Darboven speaks of her works as "the most simple means for putting down my ideas; for ideas do not depend on materials. The nature of idea is immateriality."

So, both artists are interested in ideas, which is, of course, what that mess of isms, conceptualism, is all about. And both put them down on scores, even hundreds of letter-sized sheets of paper which are then framed and hung on the gallery walls.

Coleman's sheets (at the O.K. Harris Gallery) are letters he has sent and received in the course of organizing eight art movements (political, religious, academic, corporate, etc.). He sent a letter to top people in each category, announcing the glad tidings that the individual had been selected to participate in the movement, and suggesting projects for consideration.

To Howard Hughes: "Sell your Las Vegas casinos and use the proceeds to construct a giant jet, with good north light and crabs, capable of holding America's artists, retired military personnel and circus acrobats." To the president of the Campbell Soup Company: "Recreate Andy Warhol, or a reasonable facsimile, out into little pieces, and add a batch of chicken noodle soup..."

## Welk's Mother

To the president of the MIT: "Strike the three points which support the Kresge Auditorium and film the structure as it collapses. Send the film to Lawrence Welk's mother, and the rubble to Radio City Music Hall in time for its Easter pageant." To the president of General Motors: "Initiate a new line of pop art automobiles by stamping out the bodies in the shapes of current celebrities beginning with a horizontal Ralph Nader." To the head of the American Dairy Association: "Release all cows owned by your members and paint life-size replicas of them to be placed in the pastures they occupied formerly. Have the replicas milked daily..."

The responses, hung alongside the original letters, range from indignation ("I would appreciate having MIT taken off your mailing list") to good humor ("As any school child in this urban society can tell you, milk comes in cartons, not cows"; "Your proposal for a new line of pop art automobiles has aroused our interest... If all goes smoothly, we could probably have the first Nader car off the assembly line before General Foods fills the last manhole with cherry Jell-O"). To sharp and perceptive wit, this last came, not surprisingly, from Sherman Lee, director of the

Cleveland Museum, to whom Coleman had suggested that he "assemble 1,000 of the best Far Eastern artifacts from your permanent collection and place them in a weather balloon. Fly the balloon across the state of Alabama releasing a work of art attached to a parachute every 30 seconds until the supply has been exhausted." Lee replied, "I have mentally performed the proposal for Cleveland and despite the exhaustion attendant upon unexamined rigorous use of my imagination, I can report that the mission has been accomplished. How fortunate for Alabama."

It is all a spoof, of course, and sure it is adolescent. But Coleman is making his point about the validity of conceptual art, and the result is a very funny exhibition.

His point is strengthened, as it happens, by the Darboven exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art. Here hundreds of sheets of paper lining two museum walls are covered with illegible letters, words and numbers. Whatever her ideas and conceptions, they are lost on me. The sheets are only material objects, and quite handsome, some of them, with their patterns of running letters, numerical and mathematical symbols, and the like. They have the physical attractiveness of sheets of Japanese calligraphy.

Both artists, it would seem, are saying that for an artist ideas are not enough. It is the form in which they are cast that makes art. Only Coleman's show, not taking itself too seriously, is much more fun.

Jason Seley's art, at the Louis K. Meisel Gallery, is also about ideas. Seley's idea seems ridiculously simple. It is that anything can be made out of automobile bumpers. They are cheap, always available, and being easily welded into any form, a highly fluid medium. What he is really saying is that the material he most enjoys working with is chromium-plated steel. And, in fact, he has been using it for years, making sculptures in the abstract, surrealist and pop styles—all of them ingenious and inventive, and most of them very handsome as well.

But now he has a new idea, and with it he has made what I find one of the most striking and successful sculptures of our time. He has used his battered bumpers, symbol par excellence of transportation (read this as "our way of life") today, and with the recycled material (another symbol) fashioned an 11-foot-tall and uncannily accurate sculpture of sculpture, one of the world's greatest, Verrocchio's bronze statue of the Renaissance hero, Bartolommeo Colleoni, astride his horse in a square in

Venice. The Colleoni statue is, of course, not only a Renaissance symbol of transportation, but a symbol of that way of life, too. Seley has gone, then, from banged-up autos to heroes on horseback. In an incongruous, ironic, brilliantly conceived parody which first comes as a shock, then as a very funny joke, and finally as a brilliantly executed work of sculpture.

Another sculptor who parodies the past with wit and inventiveness is Muriel Castanis, at the James Yu Gallery. Castanis, like George Segal, casts her friends for sculptures. But she covers them with a plastic material not plaster, out of which they then step, leaving the material to harden.

The results are eerie, empty shells that, arranged along one wall of the gallery, suggest the sculptured marbles of the Parthenon, emptied in some mysterious way, of their substance. She also pours her plastic over draped stacked boxes—and the results here bring to mind a conclave of witches. It is tricky and clever, but also oddly effective, and even moving.

## AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## Paris

Reuterward, Galerie Karl Flinck, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, Jan. 25.

Carl Frederick Reuterward who has been bending laser beams into pretzels for the past few years is exhibiting recent works (and a few less recent), which although mostly to a register of bright yet engagingly gentle humor, are also very enjoyable. A real French flag with a zipper between each color is quite typical of the mood, and "Yin, Yang and Dr. Jung in a Snowstorm" illustrates Reuterward's easygoing visual/verbal humor. There are also some paintings with an astrological theme (e.g., "Libra and Virgo").

Dessins du Musée National d'Art Moderne, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, Jan. 20.

A selection of nearly 200 drawings ranging in time from 1890 to 1945 and belonging to a large store of drawings whose museological organization was only quite recently undertaken. Picking names almost at random one can come up with a broad variety of talents: Kirchner, Klee, Kubin, Kupka, for instance, or Mallol, Malevitch, Modigliani, Marcot, Matisse. The quality is often first rate and the choice points up the inventive diversity of the period.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## Rome

Giuseppe Capogrossi Retrospective, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, 3 Viale Giulia, to Feb. 2.

This attractive installation of about 200 works, mostly neat large abstractions, surveying the life-work of one of the leading Italian moderns, who died in 1972 at the age of 72, begins with some figurative examples. Early beach scenes such like the paint-

ing of others in the twenties and thirties. Carra and De Chirico among them, are compositions of half-clothed bathers of bland expression hint of a statuesque solidity. The play of stripes over costumes and canopies, the gay emblems on pennants fluttering over swimmers or dancers at beach festivals, forming an intricate mosaic, within a static enclosure, already foreshadow the later Capogrossi's preoccupation with pattern. The early forties, when almost anyone who did not want to side with reaction turned to abstraction, found Capogrossi experimenting with tentative futurist and half-cubist canvases. His search for an autonomous expression suddenly crystallized around 1946.

A distinct symbol of his own, an archaic-seeming rune, like a half-moon, with small gloves, was born. Repeated in interlacing rhythm, in thick stroke or thin line, angular or rounded, sometimes jostling or overlapping in busy labyrinthine tapestries or in the end as a bold single emblem rendered with a calm sweep, the unflinching variety of his abstraction of one motif for two decades is astounding. The search for the final solution within the solution of the found pattern is indomitable but was never satisfied. But there is a prevailing harmonic quality. It is not only that color is never more than a complement to the contrasts between black and white, nor that there is no attempt at spatial depth as the always occurring title "Surface" plainly proclaims, nor that the mark, freely invented, is over-ertheless the seal for law and order. The restraint is also the result of a period when subject matter, triumphantly eradicated for the sake of progress, made composition its own reason, an absolute. And as in his early figure pieces of mute object-like personages posed in a uniting stillness, the shapes will not speak. All paint marks and lines are near at hand yet curiously impersonal. So much like cave frescoes or patterns of American Indian rugs, the hieroglyphic without the meaning of a true forgotten language are only the evidence of a timely taste for the

## SHARPS &amp; FLATS

PARIS.—Lisa Minnelli will give her one-woman show at the Palais des Congrès (Porte Maillot) on successive nights, Jan. 4 and 5, at 9 p.m., starting her European tour, which will then include Frankfurt on Jan. 7, Vienna the 8th, Hamburg the 9th, Berlin the 10th, Gothenburg, Sweden, the 11th, Copenhagen the 13th, Madrid the 14th and Barcelona the 15th. Nancy Holloway is appearing nightly at the Trafalgar Pub (Pigalle) as is the Kenny Clarke trio at the Club St. Germain (the Billoquet).

LONDON.—Peter Herbolzheimer's Rhythm and Brass open at Ronnie Scott's on Jan. 6, replacing George Melly and John Chilton's Feetwarmers.

The Three Degrees, who brought "the Philadelphia Sound" to Britain in 1974, had Britain's top pop record of the year in "When

Will I See You Again?" which stayed on the charts for 12 weeks. It was one of several hits the three girls from Philadelphia enjoyed during their four-month tour of Britain. "Gonna Make You A Star" by David Essex was second, followed by "Anole's Song" by John Denver, "Rock Your Baby" by George McCrae and "Seasons In The Sun" by Terry Jacks. Top album of the year was Mike Oldfield's "Tubular Bells."

First festival of 1975 to be announced is Dunkerque's, from April 30 to May 3, featuring three categories of jazz: traditional, modern and free. Sammy Price, Benny Moten and J.C. Heard have already signed to appear.

This week's top singles in the United States are: "Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds" by Elton



Lisa Minnelli on tour.

John and "You're The First, The Last, My Everything" by Barry White.

FRANK VAN BEARLE

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John, in the First, The Last, My Everything" by Barry White.



### New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 16.)



## Reserves Fall 1.04 Billion, K. Reports

### Top Is Largest Ever in Single Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve's reserves fell by a record \$1.04 billion in December, but still were at their highest level since the end of 1973, the Fed announced today.

At the end of 1973, the Fed's reserves stood at \$6.475 billion.

Reserve sources reported that the main reason for the December drop was a massive Treasury operation to support the value of the pound early in the month.

The Saudi Arabian announced it would all its oil payments in dollars.

Previously, Middle East oil sales had accepted sterling as payment of oil dues.

The Arabian-American Oil Co. reportedly had bought some in advance of the December payment and began to load it when the Saudi decision became known.

The previous monthly record in reserves was \$6.83 billion, reached in July 1973, financial sources said.

The Treasury said the December figure was reached after payments of \$2.8 billion to service foreign debt.

This payment, however, was more than balanced by a drawing of \$250 million from a loan arranged last April with a consortium of international banks.

This loan, and others, Britain eventually expects to repay from North Sea oil to start flowing in quantity in the 1980s.

The announcement had little immediate effect on the London exchange market, where the pound was quoted at \$2.245, virtually unchanged from yesterday.

indicating the Bank of England was probably in the market leading the rate today.

**Saudi Reserves Soar**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves, totaling \$14.75 billion at the end of November, are approaching those of the United States and Japan.

They surpassed those of several European industrial nations.

International Monetary Fund figures published yesterday show that at the end of 1973, Saudi Arabia's monetary reserves amounted to only about \$2.5 billion and at the close of 1974 total nearly \$3.8 billion.

Reserves soared sharply on a month's earnings during 1974, reaching about \$10.95 billion in October and a new peak of \$12.75 billion in November.

Japan's monetary reserves on Nov. 30 totaled about \$13.74 billion, while U.S. reserves were nearly \$15.58 billion.

Aside from these, two only West Germany held larger monetary reserves than Saudi Arabia—a massive \$28.87 billion, exceeding those of any other nation in the world by a wide margin.

In contrast, France's Nov. 30 reserves were \$10.5 billion, the Netherlands \$11.5 billion, Switzerland \$7.5 billion, and Canada, nearly \$5.8 billion.

## Britain to Give Support To Truck Manufacturer

(Continued from Page 1)

workers at its plant in Sandbach, Cheshire, and reported taxable profits totaling \$300,000 in the fiscal half-year ended Oct. 12, compared with more than \$300,000 in the comparable period of the previous year.

"I don't think there is very much chance of us going bust," Mr. Peden said. "These are temporary measures."

He declined to disclose how much government help was needed, or to specify how large an interest in the company the government might take.

The capital spending program that led to a cash shortage was said to have involved about \$5 million. It was also understood that the company's resources had been drained by efforts to fulfill a £10-million defense contract for heavy vehicles.

The company said it had asked the London Stock Exchange to suspend trading in its shares. A similar request was made by British Oil earlier in the week. The stock market and foreign-exchange markets fell sharply yesterday in reaction to Burmah's troubles.

The stock market rallied narrowly today before the disclosure of the distress of Peden's late this afternoon but then closed with minor losses. The Financial Times industrial index closed down 1.1 at 160.5, less than one point from the 20-year low it touched yesterday. The pound strengthened after yesterday's weakness, and was quoted at \$2.2415 in late trading, up 8/10 of a cent.

In after-hours trading, Dunlop was quoted at 18 pence bid and 18 offered, a 1974-75 low and down from 21 pence at the close of trading on the stock exchange floor. Its 1974-75 high is 58.

Problems of liquidity are absolute nonsense, totally unfounded and bear no relation to the truth whatsoever," according to a company spokesman quoted by Reuters. Earlier, Dunlop said some 1,500 workers would be going on to a four-day week shortly because of low seasonal demand for car tires and tubes and inventory reduction by dealers.

**Wilson Warns on Strikes**  
LONDON, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson tonight gave a stern warning to his labor party stalwarts against the danger of strikes while Britain's economy is in its present weakened state.

He said his Labor government was intervening in industry to fight the threat of unemployment and help companies survive. But he stressed that this meant a "full contribution, a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

In a speech prepared for delivery to labor supporters in his own constituency of Hryton, in Liverpool, and made available here, Mr. Wilson said the Western world faced the great danger—"the great now as that of inflation"—of recession and unemployment.

"We cannot afford," he said, "any avoidable surge in production costs... caused either by thoughtless or by calculated sectional demands for higher living standards which are unrealistic in the year or two ahead."

**Bonn Payments Surplus Is Cut**  
FRANKFURT, Jan. 3 (AP)—West Germany's basic balance of payments produced a preliminary surplus of 3.03 billion deutsche marks in November, down from a revised surplus of 3.87 billion DM in October and up from a surplus of 1.34 billion DM in November 1973, the Bundesbank reported today.

The basic balance, including only current accounts and long-term capital movements, is considered the most important indicator of the country's payments situation. For the first 11 months the basic balance totals 18.34 billion DM, down from 23.05 billion in the year-earlier period.

The overall balance, reflecting all payments positions, produced a preliminary November surplus of 1.71 billion DM, up from a revised surplus of 1.35 billion DM in October and up from a deficit of 2.42 billion DM in November 1973.

The outflow profits gains for 1974 in many cases were due largely to accounting practices. Until recent months, most major corporations figured their inventories either on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) or on an average-cost basis. Under FIFO, the inventory acquired first is considered to be used or sold first. In a period when prices are rising, FIFO holds down costs and pushes up profits. The same is

close economic links between the two countries.

But even interest in Brussels is being given to how Mr. Fitzgerald will handle the two main innovations in community procedures decided at the summit meeting: the three-yearly meeting of plenipotentiaries and the use of majority voting.

Most officials consider the first change the most important since it brings the most important decisions into the regular day-to-day decision-making process of the council. Previously summit meetings had been called only as a last resort to solve crucial problems.

The council president will also decide when the time is ripe to introduce the majority voting system in council matters. This system, in which the big members have a stronger vote than the small states a blocking minority, was written into community law but replaced since 1965 by the unanimity principle for all decisions.

At the summit meeting it was decided that the system should be revived in issues where no member's vital interests are at stake. Since there is no patent definition for vital national interests, the president's judgment that a given issue is safe will be the key.

Mr. Fitzgerald has already shown a fresh approach in coming relations with other community organs.

In December he held several meetings with the Executive Commission to map out the council agenda for the next six months, pruning it down to manageable size. Such coordination between the normally power-jarred EEC organs is highly unusual.

Mr. Fitzgerald has also promised to be available each month

## Land Firms Top Losers on NYSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The computers did not have a hit of trouble late Dec. 31 in pinpointing last year's worst market disasters. In a flash, they could tell that 19 of the 20 biggest 1974 losers on the New York Stock Exchange were real estate investment trusts. The market had wiped out 87 to 96 per cent of the stocks' values.

But the entire market value of real estate trusts shares hardly begins to compare with the collapsing value of the institutional pension funds in 50 to 100 favored growth stocks of 1970-73, known widely as the two-tier market. The top tier began falling in 1973 but it was in last year's market that the real damage was done.

Twenty stocks, most of them among the largest holdings of banks, pension funds, insurance companies and mutual funds, lost \$80.8 billion in market value last year.

The drop in value of these 20 stocks, alone, accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the \$315 billion of market value lost by the entire Big Board list of common stocks, according to computer results provided by Interactive Data Services Inc.

**Fare Worse Than Averages**  
The full-year losses of many of the large institutional favorites were larger than those of the market, as measured by various price indexes or averages.

Without adjustment for dividends, the Dow Jones industrial average closed Dec. 31 at 616.24, off 27.5 per cent; the New York Stock Exchange composite index at 88.13, off 30.3 per cent; Standard & Poor's 500-stock index at 68.56, off 28.7 per cent, and the American Stock Exchange's market value index at 60.32, off 33.3 per cent.

According to Interactive Data's breakdown, only 149 stocks went up on the Big Board, compared with 1,320 losers, and only 153 advanced on the Amex, compared with 944 losers.

**Spectacular Winners & Losers**  
On the Big Board, Great Western United, a sugar company wooed in a takeover bid, spurted 583 per cent from 3 1/2 to 24 1/4. Lykes Young-

town closed the year at 13 5/8, up 172 per cent. Moore McCormack at 28 1/8, up 127 per cent, and Fleetwood Enterprises at 8, rose 118 per cent.

On the Amex, the standout 1974 gainer was American Agromonics, up over 1,000 per cent from 1 5/8 to 18 1/8. Michigan Sugar rose 333 per cent to 13 and AVC rose 307 per cent to 8 1/4.

Worst performers for the year on the Big Board were Great American Mortgage, off 98 per cent, and Cousins Mortgage & Equity, off 93 per cent.

Recording the biggest 1974 losses on the Amex were Palomar Mortgage and Security Mortgage, each off 91 per cent.

Here's a list of those 20 "top-tier" stocks, ranked by the size of their decline in total market value last year. The list shows their 1974 closing prices, their per-share price declines in percentages, their year-end 1974 total market values (price multiplied by outstanding shares), and their 1974 declines in total market value.

**Stock**

**1974 Close**

**P.C. Chg.**

**1974 Mkt. Val.**

**V. Chg.**

**1974**

**1974**

**1974**

**1974**

**1974**

## Federal Reserve Cuts Discount Rate by .5%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (HT).

The nation's money managers moved forcefully today to fight the growing recession by easing interest rates.

The Federal Reserve Board said late today that it had granted permission for 6 of its 12 district banks to cut their discount rate by half a percentage point to 7.25 per cent, as of Monday. The other six are expected to fall in line with the downturn.

The discount rate, the interest the Fed charges on loans to commercial banks, was cut only last month by a quarter of a point. Today's move is important on two fronts: it will prompt a general easing of credit and should go far to restore the confidence of business and consumers.

The action "was taken in view of the weakening in economic activity," the Fed said.

The discount rate serves in many respects as the floor under the rates which the nation's lenders charge for loans to corporations as well as individuals.

**Anti-Inflation Move**  
In the recent wave of inflation, the Fed had jacked up the discount rate to a record 8 per cent to discourage borrowing and thus cool off demand.

The lowering of the rate signifies the Fed's intention to make it easier to borrow—and thus encourage spending.

Although the six regions where the lower rates were authorized represent half of the regional banks under the Fed's jurisdiction, the rate action traditionally spreads to all 12 regions once the system lowers it or raises it in one area.

The action trimmed the rate at the Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, Cleveland, Dallas and San Francisco banks.

Although fairly recent increases in the rate have occurred in half-point steps, it is the first cut of this size since March 1967, when the rate was cut to 4 from 4 1/2 per cent.

Analysts said the latest cut—the second in less than a month

about 1/2 point before steadying around mid-session.

Market sources said many operators had overreacted to the boost and ignored the basic expectation that money market rates should soon resume a downward drift and result in lower interest rates.

By late afternoon prices started turning higher again, with sentiment further restored after Citibank chairman Walter Wriston, told financial writers he expects the prime rate will fall to 7 or 8 per cent this year.

Government issues, though, eased in late trading today as dealers worked to market the heavy flow of new agency and Treasury issues which came to market in recent sessions. However, the declines were limited.

**Money Market Rates Ease**  
The money market closed easier over a broad front following two moves by the Federal Reserve designed to pump funds into the banking system.

The Fed bought an unspecified amount of bills for its own account, and also offered repurchase agreements maturing after the weekend. Separately, the Fed also bought \$50 million of Treasury bills for a customer.

Federal funds moved lower following the Fed's action, closing at 8.25 per cent bid, against an opening 8.5 per cent.

Treasury bills were firmer, dropping by five to 15 basis points in yield.

Citibank's prime rate rise had no impact on paper rates, however, and declines were posted in commercial paper and certificates of deposit. CD rates fell by up to 65 basis points, with 90-day paper quoted at 8.37 per cent.

In Chicago, strong selling pressure in the closing minutes sent all commodity futures lower.

Substantial gain in corn, soybeans, soybean oil and oats were wiped out by the selling.

—is a further move in the Fed's new fight against recession, as opposed to its old fight against inflation.

They said it appears that Fed officials are now confident the economic slowdown is far enough advanced so that inflation will subside naturally, without any further need for a stringent monetary policy.

Today's gloomy unemployment data, and administration forecasts of worse to come, undoubtedly persuaded the board to allow the cut.

Analysts noted that the cut is the second move this week by the Fed to bring interest rates down in an effort to stimulate the economy. Today's open money-market action by the Fed appeared its target level on federal funds.

How much further the Fed will go in trying to stimulate the economy is open to question, however.

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## Market Summary

Most Active—New York	Jan. 3, 1975	Most Active—New York	Jan. 3, 1975
IBM	162.00	IBM	162.00
AT&T	144.00	AT&T	144.00
Gen Elec	131.00	Gen Elec	131.00
Westing	127.00	Westing	127.00
Con Ed	125.00	Con Ed	125.00
Am Tel	121.00	Am Tel	121.00
South	119.00	South	119.00
Rockwell	117.00	Rockwell	117.00
Boeing	115.00	Boeing	115.00
Rockwell	113.00	Rockwell	113.00
Boeing	111.00	Boeing	111.00
Rockwell	109.00	Rockwell	109.00
Boeing	107.00	Boeing	107.00
Rockwell	105.00	Rockwell	105.00
Boeing	103.00	Boeing	103.00
Rockwell	101.00	Rockwell	101.00
Boeing	99.00	Boeing	99.00
Rockwell	97.00	Rockwell	97.00
Boeing	95.00	Boeing	95.00
Rockwell	93.00	Rockwell	93.00
Boeing	91.00	Boeing	91.00
Rockwell	89.00	Rockwell	89.00
Boeing	87.00	Boeing	87.00
Rockwell	85.00	Rockwell	85.00
Boeing	83.00	Boeing	83.00
Rockwell	81.00	Rockwell	81.00
Boeing	79.00	Boeing	79.00
Rockwell	77.00	Rockwell	77.00
Boeing	75.00	Boeing	75.00
Rockwell	73.00	Rockwell	73.00
Boeing	71.00	Boeing	71.00
Rockwell	69.00	Rockwell	69.00
Boeing	67.00	Boeing	67.00
Rockwell	65.00	Rockwell	65.00
Boeing	63.00	Boeing	63.00
Rockwell	61.00	Rockwell	61.00
Boeing	59.00	Boeing	59.00
Rockwell	57.00	Rockwell	57.00
Boeing	55.00	Boeing	55.00
Rockwell	53.00	Rockwell	53.00
Boeing	51.00	Boeing	51.00
Rockwell	49.00	Rockwell	49.00
Boeing	47.00	Boeing	47.00
Rockwell	45.00	Rockwell	45.00
Boeing	43.00	Boeing	43.00
Rockwell	41.00	Rockwell	41.00
Boeing	39.00	Boeing	39.00
Rockwell	37.00	Rockwell	37.00
Boeing	35.00	Boeing	35.00
Rockwell	33.00	Rockwell	33.00
Boeing	31.00	Boeing	31.00
Rockwell	29.00	Rockwell	29.00
Boeing	27.00	Boeing	27.00
Rockwell	25.00	Rockwell	25.00
Boeing	23.00	Boeing	23.00
Rockwell	21.00	Rockwell	21.00
Boeing	19.00	Boeing	19.00
Rockwell	17.00	Rockwell	17.00
Boeing	15.00	Boeing	15.00
Rockwell	13.00	Rockwell	13.00
Boeing	11.00	Boeing	11.00
Rockwell	9.00	Rockwell	9.00
Boeing	7.00	Boeing	7.00
Rockwell	5.00	Rockwell	5.00
Boeing	3.00	Boeing	3.00
Rockwell	1.00	Rockwell	1.00

## European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies	Jan. 3, 1975
Amsterdam	37.10
Brussels	112.10
Frankfurt	112.10
London	112.10
Paris	112.10
Rome	112.10
Stockholm	112.10
Zurich	112.10

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices	Jan. 3, 1975
Amsterdam	37.10
Brussels	112.10
Frankfurt	112.10
London	112.10
Paris	112.10
Rome	112.10
Stockholm	112.10
Zurich	112.10

## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Bonds	Jan. 3, 1975
IBM	162.00
AT&T	144.00
Gen Elec	131.00
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Rockwell	105.00
Boeing	103.00
Rockwell	101.00
Boeing	99.00
Rockwell	97.00
Boeing	95.00
Rockwell	93.00
Boeing	91.00
Rockwell	89.00
Boeing	87.00
Rockwell	85.00
Boeing	83.00
Rockwell	81.00
Boeing	79.00
Rockwell	77.00
Boeing	75.00
Rockwell	73.00
Boeing	71.00
Rockwell	69.00
Boeing	67.00
Rockwell	65.00
Boeing	63.00
Rockwell	61.00
Boeing	59.00
Rockwell	57.00
Boeing	55.00
Rockwell	53.00
Boeing	51.00
Rockwell	49.00
Boeing	47.00
Rockwell	45.00
Boeing	43.00
Rockwell	41.00
Boeing	39.00
Rockwell	37.00
Boeing	35.00
Rockwell	33.00
Boeing	31.00
Rockwell	29.00
Boeing	27.00
Rockwell	25.00
Boeing	23.00
Rockwell	21.00
Boeing	19.00
Rockwell	17.00
Boeing	15.00
Rockwell	13.00
Boeing	11.00
Rockwell	9.00
Boeing	7.00
Rockwell	5.00
Boeing	3.00
Rockwell	1.00

## Most Active—American

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Rockwell	113.00
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Rockwell	109.00
Boeing	107.00
Rockwell	105.00
Boeing	103.00
Rockwell	101.00
Boeing	99.00
Rockwell	97.00
Boeing	95.00
Rockwell	93.00
Boeing	91.00
Rockwell	89.00
Boeing	87.00
Rockwell	85.00
Boeing	83.00
Rockwell	81.00
Boeing	79.00
Rockwell	77.00
Boeing	75.00
Rockwell	73.00
Boeing	71.00
Rockwell	69.00
Boeing	67.00
Rockwell	65.00
Boeing	63.00
Rockwell	61.00
Boeing	59.00
Rockwell	57.00
Boeing	55.00
Rockwell	53.00
Boeing	51.00
Rockwell	49.00
Boeing	47.00
Rockwell	45.00
Boeing	43.00
Rockwell	41.00
Boeing	39.00
Rockwell	37.00
Boeing	35.00
Rockwell	33.00
Boeing	31.00
Rockwell	29.00
Boeing	27.00
Rockwell	25.00
Boeing	23.00
Rockwell	21.00
Boeing	19.00
Rockwell	17.00
Boeing	15.00
Rockwell	13.00
Boeing	11.00
Rockwell	9.00
Boeing	7.00
Rockwell	5.00
Boeing	3.00
Rockwell	1.00

## Dow Jones Averages

Dow Jones Averages	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's

Standard & Poor's	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## NYSE Index

NYSE Index	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## Currency Rates

Currency Rates	Jan. 3, 1975
Amsterdam	37.10
Brussels	112.10
Frankfurt	112.10
London	112.10
Paris	112.10
Rome	112.10
Stockholm	112.10
Zurich	112.10

## The new currency



## The International Herald Tribune

The International Herald Tribune also delivers the decision-makers in the Middle East.

In 1975 the International Herald Tribune will be bought every day by 8,420 important people in the Middle East.

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Advertisers who want to reach the decision-makers in this influential market can plan campaigns in the International Herald Tribune that will be seen by the right people in the Middle East.

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Or one of the Herald Tribune offices listed on the back of this newspaper.

International Herald Tribune. Seen by the right people in important places.

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## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks	Jan. 3, 1975
Amsterdam	37.10
Brussels	112.10
Frankfurt	112.10
London	112.10
Paris	112.10
Rome	112.10
Stockholm	112.10
Zurich	112.10

## NEW YORK (AP)

NEW YORK (AP)	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## Closing Prices on Jan. 3, 1975

Closing Prices on Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## NEW YORK (AP)

NEW YORK (AP)	Jan. 3, 1975
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Utilities	1,000.00
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Closing Prices on Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1975
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Utilities	1,000.00
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## NEW YORK (AP)

NEW YORK (AP)	Jan. 3, 1975
Industrial	1,000.00
Transportation	1,000.00
Utilities	1,000.00
Finance	1,000.00

## Closing Prices on Jan. 3, 1975

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## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible][illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

# Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Jan. 3, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Chg
1690 Abby Glen	295	280	295	+2
3240 Admittl	5 7/8	5 1/4	5 3/4	+1/8
1450 Acres Ltd	8 1/2	8 1/8	8 1/2	+1/8
1800 Agnico E	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
4900 Agra Ind	45 1/2	45 1/8	45 1/2	+1/8
1900 Alcan Ltd	185 1/2	185 1/8	185 1/2	+1/8
2300 Alliance B	400	400	400	+15
6300 Almines	45 1/2	45	45 1/2	+15
500 Alcan C P	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	+1/8
100 Alco A	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
1540 Alcan C P	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
200 Banister C	45 1/2	45 1/8	45 1/2	+15
14348 Benc N S	5 25/64	5 24/64	5 25/64	+1/4
14348 Benc N S	5 25/64	5 24/64	5 25/64	+1/4
2600 Bell C	8 1/2	8 1/8	8 1/2	+1/8
1520 Berr C	8 1/2	8 1/8	8 1/2	+1/8
2600 Brock Bros	345	335	335	-10
2700 Bvill C	85	90	90	+5
1500 Bratr Res	15	15	15	-5
890 Bramalco	325	330	330	+15
2700 Bramco	77	77	77	+7
2900 Brnc C	300	290	300	+11
770 B P Phone	2 3/4	2 3/8	2 3/4	+1/8
1500 B P Phone	400	390	400	+10
1500 Bucker Auto	375	375	375	+10
1300 Cdn Fw	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	+1/8
390 Cdn Fw	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	+1/8
1100 Camilo	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	+1/8
1300 Cdn Fw	5 1/2	5 1/8	5 1/2	+1/8
535 Cdn Perm	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4	+1/8

High	Low	Last	Chg
11200 Hayes O A	490	390	+15
11200 Hayes O A	490	390	+15
4285 H. Boy Co	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
447 Huron E	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
627 Inland Gas	2 1/2	2 1/8	+1/8
2708 Int. Modul	200	230	+15
1450 Int. Modul	145	150	+10
6440 Inter Pipe	8 1/2	8 1/8	+1/8
1330 JAC	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
138 Jannock	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
3420 Kalsch Re	5 490	5	-1/8
14400 Kani	120	120	+10
100 Kelsey H	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
659 Kerr A	5 1/8	5 1/8	+1/8
3600 Koffler	200	207	+7
438 Labatt A	5 1/4	5 1/8	+1/8
500 Lab. Cam	150	150	+10
230 Lab. Cam	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
230 Lab. Cam	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
430 Lab. Cam	5 1/2	5 1/8	+1/8
14035 Mac M Lio	5 25/64	5 22/64	+1/4

High	Low	Last	Chg
2510 Trans Mt	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/8
1277 Can PL	5 5/8	5 5/8	+1/8
480 Un G	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1/8
1900 Union Oil	5	8	+10
2155 U Slope	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
14400 Wells	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
2448 Wellwood	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
14400 Wells	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
14400 Wells	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
650 Westbore	5 6/6	5 6/6	+10
14400 Wells	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
650 Westbore	5 6/6	5 6/6	+10
14400 Wells	8 1/2	8 1/2	+10
500 White Pear	5	5	+10
4900 Yk Bear	195	195	+5
Total sales	1,328,868	shares	

## Euromoney Interest Rates

	Dollar	mark	franc	Sterling
1 D. 3 m	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3 M. 10-14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
6 M. 10-14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
9 M. 10-14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
12 M. 10-14 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	9 - 8 1/2	7 1/2 - 1 1/2	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	15 - 20
1 M.	10 1/2 - 10 3/4	1 1/2 - 8	5 1/2 - 3 1/2	10 1/2 - 20 1/2
3 M.	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	7 1/2 - 8 1/2	8 1/2 - 8 1/2	10 1/2 - 20
6 M.	10 1/2 - 10 1/4	7 1/2 - 8 1/2	8 - 9 1/2	17 1/2 - 18 1/2
1 Y.	8 1/2 - 10	7 1/2 - 8 1/2	8 1/2 - 9 1/2	18 1/2 - 17 1/2

# SAUDI ARABIA and the MIDDLE EAST

**TENDERS** are being invited for **CIVIL ENGINEERING, BUILDING and ALLIED Works** also other supply contracts. Companies genuinely interested in being considered for these works should contact us immediately for further details.

We are an established firm of BUSINESS CONSULTANTS with offices throughout the Middle East and Europe. We are fully able to ensure your Company's rapid access to a fast growing market.

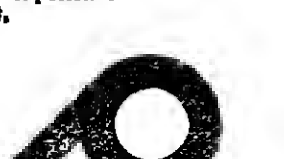

**DAVID E. WHEELER & ASSOCIATES LIMITED,**  
Ephroim House, ATTLEBOROUGH, Norfolk, England.  
Tel. ATT. (0953) 453423. Telex 97197.


Ref. 24.

## Montreal Stocks

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## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES





## CYANAMID B.V. - ROTTERDAM

Cyanamid B.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, manufactures and markets a wide range of chemical products used in the paper, plastics, mining, rubber, watertreatment and oil industries.

Due to internal promotion we are looking for a

# product manager bloomingtondale products

His main duty will be to develop sales of structural adhesives and pertaining products, honeycomb core materials and prepreps to the European aerospace industry. He will be involved in the preparation of the marketing plans relevant to the above mentioned product groups.

**Qualifications:** Degree in aeronautical/mechanical engineering desired, min. 3 years experience in structural bonding (laboratory testing, production, quality control), two European languages - English and German or French, Willing to travel throughout Europe.

If you feel qualified, please address your application in English with a résumé of your experience and educational backgrounds to the Personnel Manager of Cyanamid B.V., P.O. Box 7085, Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**This is an outstanding opportunity for a qualified international executive to direct a well-established machine building factory in the southern part of the Netherlands.**

We are seeking an experienced graduate engineer who has had experience in managing a factory on his own. He must speak and write, in addition to his own language: English, German and French. We are a subsidiary of a well-known American firm, building special machinery and shipping it all over the world. Our products are: printing machinery and slitters for various metals.

**We offer: A good salary, commensurate with capability and progress.**

Send complete resumé to:  
Box D-4725, Herald Tribune, Paris.

**EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE**

## EUROPEAN AND MIDDLE EAST OPERATIONS

Swiss, 35, experienced in Int. marketing, at present managing a holding of an int. sales and service organization (machines, turnover 30-40 mil. Sfr). Qualifications: electrical engineer with 3 years postgraduate studies in business administration. Languages: German, English, French, Italian. Do you intend to open an Int. headquarters, a holding or a Swiss subsidiary and are you looking for the manager? I recommend you the canton Zug. Low tax rates. Modern office already installed.

Write: Ciphor 2570 Zb, Dreif Füssli Werbe AG, CH-8022 Zürich.

**If you are looking for a  
Senior International Executive,  
the International Herald Tribune  
is your most effective medium**

**If you need a top executive how can you afford not to use the International Herald Tribune?**

Proven effectiveness. Results over and over again. Why? Because this newspaper is read by senior management throughout Europe. The audience profile tells the story clearly.

**49% of our business readers are senior level executives; 28% are members of boards of Directors.**

**Reach Across Europe for the Right Person**  
with your advertisement in the "International Executive Opportunities" published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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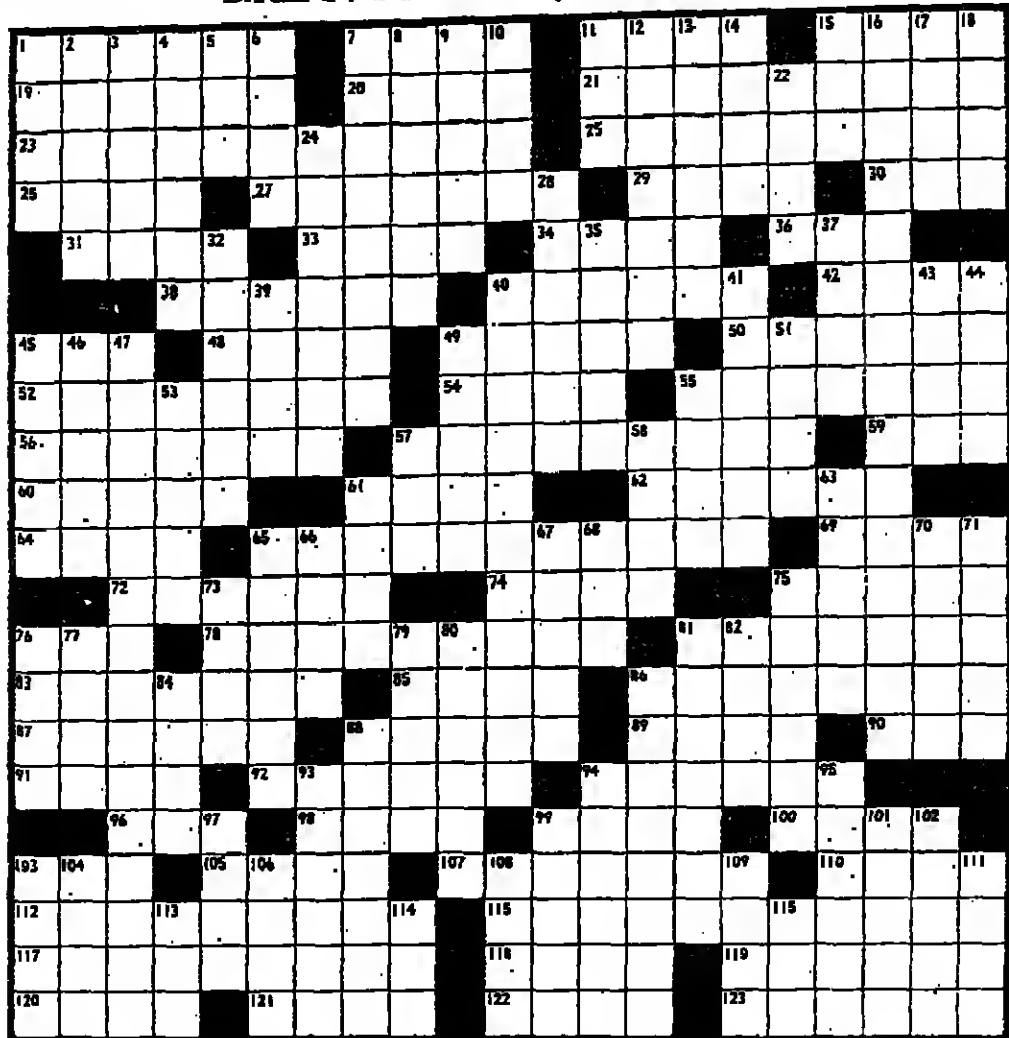
<p><b>Business.</b> The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.</p>	<p><b>Comment.</b> James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.</p>
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# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BACK TO SCHOOL—By Diana Sessions

Edited by  
WILL WENG



- ACROSS**
- 1 Manager
  - 7 Part of a verb
  - 11 Familiar Latin verb
  - 15 — was
  - 19 Perfect state
  - 20 Aware of
  - 21 Supermarket
  - 23 In need of
  - 24 Menopausal
  - 25 Genui
  - 26 Transport
  - 27 Onion or onion
  - 29 See red
  - 30 Very: Sp.
  - 31 Widest ruler
  - 32 He or him: Abbr.
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  - 36 Bureau of the
  - 38 JSP's
  - 39 Bull down
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  - 5 Eye or avert
  - 7 Jam or better
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## WEATHER

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ANKARA	15	20	25
ANTWERP	15	20	25
BEIRUT	15	20	25
BELGRADE	15	20	25
BERLIN	15	20	25
BUSSELS	15	20	25
BUDAPEST	15	20	25
CAIRO	15	20	25
CASABLANCA	15	20	25
COPENHAGEN	15	20	25
COSTA DEL SOL	15	20	25
DUBLIN	15	20	25
EDINBURGH	15	20	25
FLORENCE	15	20	25
FRANKFURT	15	20	25
GENEVA	15	20	25
HELSINKI	15	20	25
LONDON	15	20	25
LISBON	15	20	25
LOS ANGELES	15	20	25

## BOOKS

### THE UNDERSTUDY

By Elia Kazan. Stein and Day. 347 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I HAVE always hated the phrase "compulsively readable"—and not just for grammatical reasons—yet this is precisely what comes to mind when I try to sum up my feelings about Elia Kazan's new novel, "The Understudy."

It expresses my ambivalence about the book and also conveys the fact that I read it as if I had no choice. Though I hardly cared about any of the characters, though the main theme of the book did not interest me, I cannot say that I was bored by "The Understudy."

How do I explain this? Well, I think that Kazan knows how to exert an influence. This may be a kind of charisma he has. He also has a great deal of savvy, which I would define as an ability to make things function smoothly, a characteristic that is most often acquired by running things or controlling people for a good long time. Savvy is not to be confused with literary talent. It is more like an exalted form of salesmanship. As a writer, Kazan is a brilliant director.

"The Understudy" is about a certain kind of actor: again, I would use the word charisma. Kazan says grand, which means the same thing for him. Sonny, the narrator, is an actor who has everything but this grandeur, and who is therefore a reluctant hero worshipper and victim of an older actor who carries him to the point of sublimity. Though I don't believe in this kind of alchemy, in which the ego of the actor carries all before him, there are millions of people who do and they will probably adore old Sidney Schlosberg. Kazan tells us that he is drawn from a number of people he admires and adds: "I had to pick one person Sidney is most like. I'd say Clifford Odets, whom I loved as much as I love Sidney."

When the book opens, Sonny is in the ascendancy and Sidney Schlosberg's star has faded. Hacked by guilt, which seems to be the only emotion he can experience, Sonny is about to depart for an African safari. He feels guilty because even with his considerable influence, he can no longer get understudy parts for Sidney in the plays in which he himself is the star. When Sidney did get these parts, he failed to show up at rehearsals, arrived drunk, insulted the director, and so on.

The generation before Sonny's used to go to Florida to repair the ravages of working for a living. Now Sonny goes to Africa, where he expects to find "the great chain of being" and clasp it around his wrist like a gold identification bracelet. In Africa, during a bout of mysterious fever, Sonny has the kind of conversation with a lion that he would have had 20 years ago, with his psychoanalyst.

He returns a changed man. I'm not sure how he has changed, because he wasn't at all clear to me before. At any rate, he says he's changed. His wife, Ellie, who let him go with a minimum show of protest, has not changed. She is just as unconvincing as ever and so is her 11-year-old son by a previous marriage. It appears to me that Kazan has no time for bit parts like Ellie's. He is hooked, like a drug addict, on that old black magic called stardom.

Toward the end, "The Understudy" becomes congested with plot—exactly the way someone's face becomes congested with blood. Perhaps it even has a heart attack—no change of heart at all. As if he suddenly felt that Sidney and Sonny were not enough for today's cannibalistic readers, Kazan patches the script with a gangster who is going to play angel for Sidney's last strut on the boards. A couple of murders, some Grand Guignol—Why not? Keep it moving, that's the idea.

The end of the book is bent to the author's purpose about as persuasively as that iron rod Rudolph Valentino bent across his bare chest in "The Son of the Sheik." You can get away with things on the stage or in film that just won't go down in fiction. Somewhere in "The Understudy," I believe Kazan says that you cannot lie on film. It shows everything up. I could not disagree more, but then I don't suppose he would see it my way either if I made the same claim for novels.

It is an odd feeling, gobbling up a book that does almost nothing that you believe good novels ought to do. It is enough to make you consider an agonizing reappraisal of your critical standards. Now can "The Understudy" be dismissed as mere entertainment—it is both more and less than that.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

### Sartre Play Is Banned in West Germany

MURRHARDT, West Germany, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The cultural center of this southwest German town said today that it had banned a performance of a play by French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre because he visited an imprisoned leftist urban guerrilla last month.

The center quoted Murrhardt Mayor Helmut Goetz, who heads it, as saying that Mr. Sartre had "made himself a tool of criminals and deceived the public" when he visited Andreas Baader, a leader of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrillas group, in jail on Dec. 4.

### JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEEPI  
NOIBS  
POYNAC  
GINTHK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumble: MAGIC KNEEL IMPAIR MARTYR  
Answer: I had to take my hope to make a hit—TAKE AIM



**JASONE FLEMING:**

- 1) Jardine East Trust
- 2) Jardine Japan Fund
- 3) Jardine Selection NV

**SAFETY GROUP:**

- 1) Safe Fund
- 2) Safe Trust Fund
- 3) Safe Share Fund

**SEIROP:**

- 1) Seirop (N.A.)
- 2) Seirop (N.A.)
- 3) Seirop (N.A.)

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## In College Football

## Polls Divided on Who Is No. 1

By Paul Atner

SMITHSON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The United Press International board of football pollsters, who do not recognize Oklahoma as a contender, did not include the Sooners in the 1974 Division I poll. USC and that team's coach, John McKay, who led the team to a 10-0 record, were the only logical choice short of USC and that team's coach, John McKay, who led the team to a 10-0 record.

The selection of Southern California will not please everyone. The Trojans lost to an average team, Arkansas, and tied another average team, California, and were ranked behind Michigan in the UPI poll taken after the end of the regular season. Michigan's Bo Schembechler, who already has enough nightmarish memories from his last campaign to keep him awake nights, now

## Cavaliers' Carr Hurt, Miss Two Months

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The Austin Carr of the Cleveland Cavaliers has been listed in factory condition after surgery to remove a tumor from his knee. A team spokesman said Carr will be out of action for two months.

Carr, the Cavaliers' leading scorer (31.1 points per game), had the knee Dec. 5 in a game with the Kansas City-Omaha Scouts. Since then he played 34 minutes with the Cavaliers, missing seven games.

## UPP's Selections

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The 1974 United Press International board of coaches final major college football ratings, with week-end records and first-place votes in parentheses:

Team	Record	First-Place Votes
1. USC (10-0)	10-0	335
2. Alabama (9-1)	9-1	334
3. Ohio State (10-0)	10-0	240
4. Notre Dame (10-0)	10-0	238
5. Michigan (9-1)	9-1	235
6. Auburn (10-0)	10-0	171
7. Penn State (10-0)	10-0	167
8. Nebraska (9-1)	9-1	114
9. N. Carolina (9-1)	9-1	112
10. Miami (10-0)	10-0	89
11. Houston (9-1)	9-1	87
12. Maryland (9-1)	9-1	87
13. Baylor (9-1)	9-1	87
14. Texas Tech (9-1)	9-1	87
15. Tennessee (7-2)	7-2	87
16. Mississippi State (9-1)	9-1	87
17. Mississippi State (9-1)	9-1	87
18. Tulsa (9-1)	9-1	87

Note: By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA were ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI board of coaches. These teams on probation were: Oklahoma, Baylor, California, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.

can mull over the logic of his team falling from third to fifth in the final poll without having played another game.

USC capitalized on a combination of its own impressive play and some help from a most unlikely source, Notre Dame. John McKay's side ended the year with victories over two talented teams, the Fighting Irish and Ohio State in the Rose Bowl. Meanwhile, Notre Dame was knocking off top-ranked Alabama in the Orange Bowl. Twenty-two of the 24 coaches on the UPI board thought that combination sufficient to give McKay a share of his fourth national title, something he hardly expected to end with after losing to Arkansas, 23-7, in the season opener. It was that type of year in college football.

Bryant's Consistency

Indeed, about the only consistent element to emerge from the season was Bear Bryant's inability to win bowl games. Bryant now is 0-7-1 in his last eight bowl appearances, and the defeats have been costly. By losing two straight post-season games to Notre Dame, Bryant has been denied two straight front-door national titles. Even his last unanimous national crown in 1957, was tainted by a 21-17 Orange Bowl loss to Texas after both polls were final.

The talk about Bryant's impending retirement has cooled considerably. There is no way that a man with Bryant's pride will leave the game without solving his bowl problems and winning one more national title. With only 11 seniors among his first 44 players on this year's roster, he may do both next season.

## Butkus Now Sues Team of Doctors

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Dick Butkus, the perennial all-pro linebacker who filed a \$1.6-million breach of contract suit earlier this year against the Chicago Bears, has filed another one. This time it was against five physicians—including the Bears' team doctor—and a hospital.

Butkus accused them of negligence in the treatment of his right knee, causing him to quit football this year.

No dollar figure was specified in the suit filed in a Chicago circuit court against Illinois Masonic Hospital, and Drs. Theodore Fox, the Bears' physician, Louis Kolb, Jayed Nazir, Arun Sheth and J. Krishnaswamy.

The suit charged that Fox and Kolb "carelessly, negligently and improperly over-prescribed and over-administered various drugs and medications" during treatment.

Butkus further charged that it was known or should have been known that such treatments "would further aggravate the knee and/or endanger the chance of recovery."

## NCAA Weighing Limit on Non-U.S. Athletes

By Donald E. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association is likely to adopt a new rule drastically restricting the number of foreign-recruited athletes who can play soccer and four other sports for American universities in NCAA championship events.

I think it's got to pass, though there are men on my staff who say I'm wrong," Walter Byrum, executive director of the NCAA, said yesterday.

The new rule may make many soccer players ineligible at Howard University, which won this year's NCAA soccer championship with a team almost entirely composed of foreign players. Howard Athletic Director Leo Miles criticized the proposed rule bitterly last night.

The NCAA convened a three-day meeting to consider the new foreign-recruiting bylaw as changes in college football rules and more than 120 other proposals.

## NBA Results

Thursday's Games

New York 117, Phoenix 115 (Frazier 22, Monroe 27, Scott 20, Van Arsdale 19).

Detroit 99, New Orleans 95 (Lander 30, Rowe 22, Maravich 17, Johnson 16).

Philadelphia 118, Atlanta 111 (Abdul-Jabbar 53, Dandridge 17, Van Arsdale 20, Drew 19, Gilliam 19).

## ABA Results

Memphis 95, Utah 88 (Johnson 25, Williams 17, Boone 23, Brown 14).

San Antonio 122, San Diego 104 (Gervin 36, R. Jones 37, Grant 25, Lamar 29).

St. Louis 112, Virginia 88 (Barnes 27, Lewis 27, Bates 20, Jackson 12, Vaughn 12).

## NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Boston 5, Los Angeles 2 (Derosier 2, Yedema, Schmalz, Sheppard, Maloney, Barry).

Toronto 6, Washington 2 (D. Potvin 2, Harris, Stewart, Robinson, Dupere, Lemay).

Pittsburgh 6, Minnesota 3 (Fronovost 2, Larocche, Kelly, Badfield, Kahoe, Goldsworthy, Oliver, Bouché).

Montreal 1, Atlanta 1 (Wilcox, Richard).

St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1 (Cedey 2, Palemont).

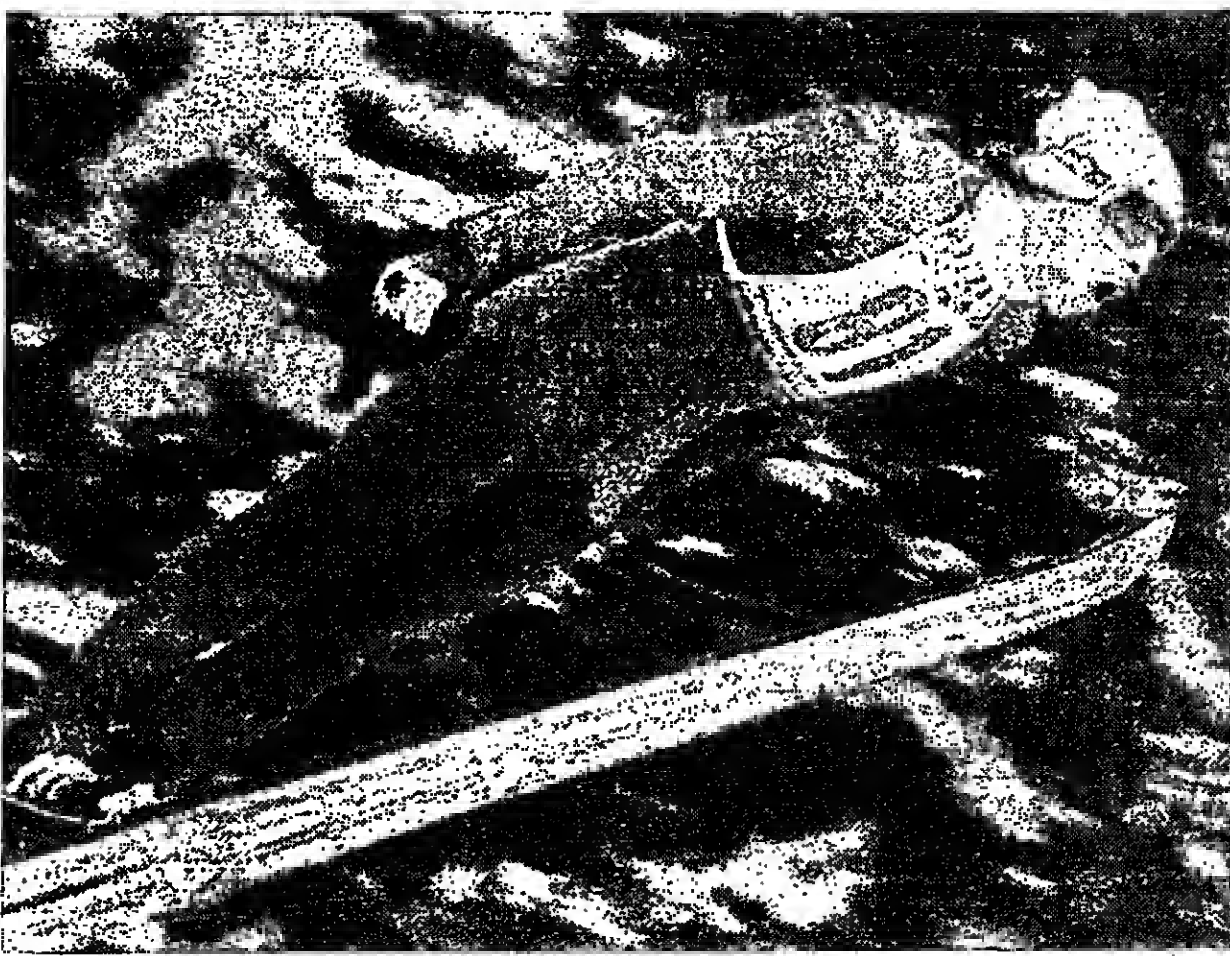
## WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Houston 5, Michigan 3 (Lund 3, Hale, Taylor, Schell, Carol 2, Vancuro).

Cleveland 4, Indianapolis 1 (Leduc 2, McDonough, Harrison, White).

Vancouver 3, Phoenix 2 (Jones 2, Price, Stevens, Sobchuk).



## Austrians Leading Ski-Jump Meeting

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Austria's ski-jumpers scored a 1-2-3 victory today in the third contest of the four-event International Ski Jumping Meet and became the favorites for the overall title to be decided in the final event on Monday.

Karl Schnabl, 20, was first before 30,000 spectators at Innsbruck's renovated Olympic hill with an aggregate 239.6 points for 99 and 100-meter jumps. His second jump was a hill record.

Edi Federer was second with 231.3 points and Hans Walner third with 231.3. Karel Kodajka of Czechoslovakia was fourth with 226.

East Germany's double world champion Hans Georg Aschenbach finished far behind after spilling his first jump when he landed at 87 meters.

Austrian Willy Puerstl, winner of the opening event at Obersdorf, West Germany, maintained the overall lead, finishing fifth today. Federer is second in the overall standings.

Schnabl, who also won the previous meet at Garmisch, West Germany, was trailing Federer after the first heat, but emerged as winner when he soared to 100 meters in the second heat.

Karl Schnabl flies toward 100-meter mark yesterday at Innsbruck.

## Previous Record

The previous hill record of 99 meters was held by Horst Queck of East Germany with 99 meters, set in 1970.

There were only five non-Austrians in the top 10: Czechoslovakian Karel Kodajka, Stanislaw Bobak of Poland, Jochen Danneberg of East Germany, Rudolf Hoehnel of Czechoslovakia and Dietrich Kamp of East Germany.

Austria's amazing finish marked the country's biggest ski-jumping success since the retirement of former world champion Bubi Bradl in the 1960s. The Austrians have not won an overall title in the traditional four-event meet in 22 years.

"It's not only our better equipment, it's mainly the outstanding talent of our young team," said Austrian coach Baldur Preiml.

## Bedford's Injury May Prevent Him From Running

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Dave Bedford, Britain's 10,000-meter world record holder, may have run his last race.

The 25-year-old star, one of the world's most brilliant but unpredictable performers, said he has a recurring injury which doctors cannot explain.

"I have been to four specialists, and they all came up with different answers," Bedford said. "Two said it was all in my mind. One diagnosed back trouble, and the fourth thought it was a hamstring injury."

"They all say it will get better, but it doesn't. I may be the best 10,000-meter runner in the world on paper, but I can't prove it. If this trouble goes on, I shall have to call it a day. Sometimes I find it painful even to walk."

Bedford set his world mark of 27 minutes 30.8 seconds in 1973. In 1971 he set European records for both the 10,000 and 5,000 meters within a few weeks. But he has always fallen badly in big competitive events like the Olympics, European championships and Commonwealth Games.

## College Basketball

EAST

Maryland 85, Appalachian St. 50, Drexel 66, Delaware 64.

SOUTH

Tennessee St. 80, Morris Harvey 84, Mississippi St. 68, Georgia 65, New Orleans 128, Xavier 71, Florida 50, Georgia Tech 69.

MIDWEST

Minnesota 61, Wisconsin 46, Purdue 63, Illinois 44, Creighton 71, Drake 70, Michigan 66, Illinois St. 64 (OT), Iowa 75, Northwestern 71.

SOUTHWEST

TCU 88, Houston Baptist 61.

WEST

San Francisco 96, Providence 62, Washington St. 66, Seattle 45, Oklahoma 79, San Diego St. 74 (OT).

## How Much of a Baseball Bargain Is Hunter?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT)—When George Steinbrenner 3d, Mike Burke and others bought the New York Yankees for \$10 million, they were asked whether they felt they had a bargain.

"We're delighted with the whole deal," Burke said, "including the price paid."

"It's the best buy in sports today," Steinbrenner said. For their \$10 million, the partners got title to 40 warm bodies in check-striped doubleknits, all the swivel chairs, desks and filing cabinets in Yankee Stadium, a franchise with a half-century tradition of unparalleled success located among 15 million potential customers, and New York City's promise to renovate their playground at a cost that may reach \$100 million. Now, two years after their original expenditure, they are investing about a third as much in a single player who works 28 days a year, give or take two.

Do they consider James Augustus Hunter a bargain, too? No one asking Burke. He has quit the Yankees and now books rock concerts instead of fights for Madison Square Garden. Better, not ask George Steinbrenner. He is not allowed to answer until 1977.

Although Steinbrenner remains the principal owner of the Yankees, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn has ruled that he may have "no contact at all with baseball for two years." An effort was made yesterday to learn whether the commissioner had any reason to believe that Gabe Paul, the Yankees' president, had agreed to

## Court Being Asked to Overrule Arbitration Decision Against A's

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 3 (NYT)—The next round in the legal battle over Jim (Catfish) Hunter will take place later today in an Alameda County courtroom, in a hearing before Judge George Phillips Jr.

Charles Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, is asking the court to overrule the arbitration decision that made Hunter a free agent and enabled him to sign with the New York Yankees for a package valued at more than \$3 million.

Neil Papiano, a Los Angeles attorney representing Finley, will argue that the arbitrator (Peter Seitz of New York) exceeded his jurisdiction. Specifically, he will say that the reserve system, which binds a player to a club, goes beyond the individual player's contract, and the reserve system itself is explicitly exempt from the arbitration process.

This line of reasoning says that, even if an individual contract has been broken, as the arbitrator decided, the absence of a contract does not free a player from other aspects of the reserve system, and still binds him to dealing with his original club.

Hunter will be represented by Dick Moss, counsel for the Major League Players Association, and Joseph Freitas, a San Francisco attorney.

Whichever side loses, a further appeal is almost certain. There are two higher steps in the California court system. And it will take weeks or months to carry out the appeal process. If Finley loses this round, he intends to appeal; if Hunter loses, he must appeal to protect his lucrative new arrangement.

## Court Ruling Awaited

The question could be rendered academic when Charles Finley asks a California court to set aside the arbitration ruling that sprung Hunter loose from the

spend his owners' millions without consulting the principal owner. The commissioner's secretary said the commissioner would try to return the call. He is still trying.

Back when Franklin Roosevelt was drawing down \$75,000 a year and legitimate expenses, the presidential salary was widely cited as a standard of comparison; to earn as much was to realize the American dream. Thus, when the late James Johnston was managing Fighting Phil Scott, an English heavyweight best remembered for his piercing cries of "foul!" he was wont to say: "Just sitting on the floor grabbing his groin, my Phil made more money than the president of the United States."

In 1968, when Wilt Chamberlain was electioneering for a

Byers explained the reason for the proposed change in the bylaws: "The problem comes in the areas: The older alien athletes who have superior physical ability by virtue of his age and the advantage obtained by a college with many international contacts over those who don't."

"I personally favor it as the only device I see to restrain the increasing activity of recruiting world-class athletes all over the world," he said.

## Italian Arranging Bugner's Match

ROME, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—English promoter Mickey Duff has decided not to stage the European heavyweight championship between British holder Joe Bugner and Italian challenger Dante Cane, Italian boxing authorities said.

The Italian authorities said that the fight would be staged instead by the Italian promoter Franco Bertolani, who expressed his willingness to arrange the fight after press comment in England that Cane was not a worthy opponent for Bugner.

Italian authorities said that Bertolani will organize the bout at the end of January or beginning of February.

## Texas Tech Acquires Coach of Vanderbilt

LUBBOCK, Texas, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Steve Sloan, who guided Vanderbilt from the lower depths to a bowl bid in two years, has been named head football coach at Texas Tech. Sloan, 30, a former all-America quarterback at Alabama under coach Paul (Bear) Bryant, moves to Tech after directing Vanderbilt to a 6-6 tie with the Red Raiders in the 1974 Peach Bowl.

## An important message to our readers

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## Abdul-Jabbar Opens Scoring, Doesn't Know When to Stop

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar did not stop for two minutes but elapsed the National Basketball Association game last night and no one could stop him.

Abdul-Jabbar's season may be finished because of injury.

Abdul-Jabbar, 30, of the Milwaukee Bucks, last night had a decision made for him on whether to play or not.

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